FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PACT MEETING ISSUES RECOMMENDATIONS

PY171410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1816 GMT 14 Jul 84

[By Enrique Valls]

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The Andean Pact has recommended to its members that they convert their foreign debts into bonds through an international trust fund and to thus restructure payments in the long term. This was the most important conclusion of a meeting that Andean Pact (Bolivia, COlombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) members held with experts of international organizations to try to solve the problem of their foreign debt obligations, which total $65 billion. The proposal was made in view of the obvious ties between the present crisis, the foreign debt problem, repayment difficulties within the present international economic situation, and the way in which economic surpluses are generated and distributed among develcping and industrialized countries.

In addition to Andean Pact members, also attending the meeting were experts from the OAS, the Andean Development Corporation) SELA, UNCTAD, ECLA, and other international organizations.

The Latin American foreign debt situation -- Latin American countries owe an overall $350 billion, of which $120 billion correspond to interests rates -- has deteriorated. This is why it is believed that the entire continent should adopt a common position. In view of this, the meeting believed it was necessary to organize coordinated and joint actions both at the Andean Pact and the regional levels.

One of the conclusions of the Lima meeting is that in trying to resolve their present problems, developing nations should not overlook the structural changes that are required. They should also continue their efforts to establish a more just international economic order.

Those attending the meeting noted the indifference of rich nations and of some international organizations, which far from offering solutions, are intensifying their demands upon developing nations and thus increasing the imbalance among nations. The meeting also concluded that the economic policies of developed nations have been transferring the burden of the economic crisis to the poor nations.

The meeting recommended the strengthening of Andean Pact financial organizations and the intensifying of regional support for Bolivia, so that it can meet the payment of its foreign debt. The Bolivian issue drew particular attention and it was established that international financing organizations should enact urgent and direct measures to help this country.

There were initiatives proposed at the meeting to reschedule the foreign debt, by making it less onerous and thus less burdensome for developing countries. ECLA proposed the establishment of a more favorable framework for discussing the renegotiation of the foreign debt with the private banking sector, the implementation of the principle to share the costs with rich nations, as well as its payment in bonds in long terms. To follow the payment of the foreign debt at the Andean Pact level, the meeting proposed the establishment of a mechanism that will have the support of international organizations and that will act in conjunction with the mechanism established at the 1984 Cartagena meeting.

NEGOTIATOR, VICE PRESIDENT REVIEW BEAGLE TALKS

PY172151 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] President Alfonsin this week will continue to study the status of the Beagle Channel negotiations with Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, the head of the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation. This announcement was made by Etcheverry Boneo himself at the end of a meeting he held today with President Alfonsin. Etcheverry Boneo said he had asked to meet with the president to brief him on his views and opinions on the mediation.

Asked about his possible resignation, Etcheverry Boneo declined to comment.

He noted that the bioceanic principle was guaranteed to the extent possible in the negotiations. He said: This is a negociation on conflictive interests. Since the objective is to reconcile these interests, it is often impossible to achieve all of our goals. Etcheverry Boneo added that the bioceanic principle was guaranteed in the original 1980 proposal. He noted that he could not say this was true now because he has been absent from the talks held in Rome over the past 12 days.

In concluding, Etcheverry Boneo declined to say whether the agreement with Chile will be concluded in 30 or 60 days. He admitted, however, that the agreement could be concluded this year.

For his part, Vice President Victor Martinez clarified that he did not say that the border conflict with Chile will be solved in 30 or 60 days. Martinez said that the negotiations have not stalled and that in no way could one set deadlines, because the negotiations could be either much shorter or (?much longer).

Asked about remarks by members of the Justicialist bloc in the Chamber of Deputies that the draft papal proposal favors Chile, Martinez said that some people, looking at the proposal from the Chilean viewpoint, would perhaps say that the proposal favors Argentina. He said that in a mediation, conciliatory solutions are sought; that is, no party can expect to get a 100-percent victory. This can only be achieved in a legal or military battle. Martinez made these remarks to newsmen at Government House after holding successive meetings with President Alfonsin and with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli.

Etcheverry Reportedly Resigns

PY171840 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from Buenos Aires state that General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, the chief of the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation, has reportedly submitted his resignation.

General Etcheverry Boneo today held an unscheduled meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. Echeverry Boneo arrived in Buenos Aires unexpectedly from Rome.

Rumors circulating at the Argentine Government House state that Etcheverry Boneo submitted his resignation in view of disagreements over the content of agreements that Argentina and Chile will sign on the southern border dispute within the framework of the papal mediation process. At the end of his meeting with Alfonsin, Etcheverry Boneo declined to specify when these agreements will be signed.

CHILE SAID TO GAIN SOVEREIGNTY OVER BEAGLE ISLES

PY132033 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The papal proposal to bring to an end the Beagle Channel conflict with Chile fully agrees with the bioceanic principle invoked by Argentina but Argentina would lose the three disputed islands at the mouth of the channel, former Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Angel Centeno said yesterday.

Speaking on Radio Del Plata, Centeno, who served under former President Arturo Frondizi (1958-1962), said: "The islands are definitely lost from a juridical point of view and the sea is definitely included by the papal proposal in Argentine jurisdiction." He added: "Juridically, as the lawyers say, this is a lost case, and the country must be told the truth, because the country will understand; it will understand the best of this, that the sea is ours."

Centeno claimed if it were not for the papal proposal "we would have been left without the islands and without the sea." He said the proposal draws a half circle east of and round the islands which extends to Cape Horn and from there goes 200 miles south. "This agrees with the bioceanic principle as the Pacific and Atlantic oceans are separated between the two countries," he added.

The former government official said he was under the impression the agreement between the two countries would be signed in September and that same month it would be sent to Congress for the legislators to "ratify or rectify" it.

To rectify it Congress would first have to approve the agreement overall and then discuss any objectionable points. Once a final treaty is agreed upon, it did not necessarily have to be signed by the presidents of the two countries, the signatures of the two foreign ministers in the presence of the pope being sufficient, Centeno said.

Meanwhile, newly-appointed ambassador to the Vatican, Santiago de Estrada, yesterday denied a news agency report he would be working with the Argentine team handling the mediation negotiations in the Vatican. De Estrada claimed that he did say was that his embassy would give its full support to the mediation team which operated independently of the embassy. He said his statements had been misunderstood by the news agency.

UK BAPTIST REPRESENTATIVES APPEAL FOR PEACE

PY141815 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (AFP) -- The 35 British representatives who are participating in the 10th World Baptist Congress, which opened in Buenos Aires on Wednesday and is being attended by 3,500 representatives from 68 countries, today issued a statement asking the Argentine and British Governments to seek and then maintain peace in reference to the Malvinas conflict.

In the statement, the British representatives said that it was a privilege for us to have been present when President Raul Alfonsin addressed the congress, and we are pleased with his call for peace and for a reconciliation between peoples and nations. The document adds: In the wake of the warm welcome given us and based on the principles of peace and reconciliation voiced by President Alfonsin, we ask the British and Argentine Governments to seek peace and to maintain it in order for our two nations to normalize relations.

The congress was officially opened by President Alfonsin, who referred to the importance of these principles for the attainment of world peace.

This is the second time that British officials have visited Argentina since the Malvinas war in 1982. Recently, three British legislators who visited Buenos Aires submitted a 3-point plan to resolve the South Atlantic conflict.

PIANTA TERMS RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT 'NORMAL'

PY171755 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta has said that the relations with the government are the normal type of relations between any organized institution and a democratically elected government and that the situation in the Army is completely normal.

General Pianta made these remarks before installing General Mario Jaime Sanchez as the new commander of the V Corps during a ceremony held in the 181 Communications Battalion. Pianta said: In the Army we are under a new phase within the framework of the Armed Forces and of a constitutional and democratic country, a democracy we all strongly support in order to become a country which enjoys democracy and freedom.

PROMOTION OF ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF REQUESTED

PY172255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1740 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Jul (TELAM) -- The executive branch today submitted a bill to the Chamber of Deputies that, on an exceptional basis, promotes Army Chief of Staff Ricardo Pianta to the rank of major general.

The bill, which will have to be approved by the two houses first and then promulgated by the executive branch, is based on the need to make an exception to promote Brigadier General Ricardo Pianta to major general without his having completed the 3-year period required at his current rank before being eligible for promotion. This requirement is established by Law 19,101, which deals with the Armed Forces.

GENERAL PARTIES VIEW ARMY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE

General Defends Civil Order

PY130224 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The military must reconsider their attitude vis-a-vis the constitutional order, according to General Manuel Laprida. He feels that due to the political failure of the national reorganization process, all echelons must reconsider their functions in order to comply with what the national Constitution sets forth, which is that they are subordinate to the civilian order.

I believe that in recent times we became a bit unaccustomed to this kind of thing, said Laprida upon being questioned about the recent military crisis. Of course, within the Armed Forces there coexist different ways of thinking, ways of thinking that not always necessarily will lead men to confrontations that produce a crisis as serious as this one, Gen Laprida commented. I believe that this kind of confrontation must be resolved within the various upper ranks, Laprida added. For example, General Arguindegui's retirement, although I don't know the details of the events that led to that resolution, was a decision made by the commander in chief of the constitutional forces, the president of the Republic. Decisions have to be made at this level because, in my opinion, there is a problem in the upper echelons of the Army, Laprida concluded.

Government Criticized

PY161649 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] [NA-DYN) -- Rogelio Frigerio, the vice-president of the Movement for Integration and Development (MID), said yesterday his party was fully in agreement with the Peronist high command leaders who on Saturday met with three cabinet ministers and later said they had objected to the way the government handled the retirement of former Army Chief of Staff General Jorge Arguindegui. The Peronists, led by Juan Labake, said they had also expressed disapproval of recent hikes in transportation fares and in fuels and concern at the failure to implement some of the provisions of the political agreement signed by the government and 16 parties, including the Peronists and MID, last month.

Frigerio said the subjects included in the agreement "not only have not developed favourably, but in some cases have even got worse."

Asked about the possibility of a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin, Frigerio said, "We are always ready for a dialogue as we're worried because the inaction on the principal aspects of the Argentine crisis could cause institutional problems which we want to avoid." He said MID did not consider the recent Army crisis over because "all these problems which appear on the surface are not going to end unless there is a substantial change in policy. What is required is a global plan and so far the government has not come up with one."

Labake said yesterday the Peronists' objection to the handling of the military crisis was not based on personal reasons: "We expressed our concern about a situation that is essentially political and not personal," he said. "We are concerned, and said so, about the handling by the government of this military crisis and the way they solved it, which we believe has caused a climate of unrest and ill feeling in the Armed Forces. We believe some kind of solution, some kind of corrective action should be found as soon as possible," he added.

MILITARY OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM PROVINCIAL POSTS

PY131350 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Military officers working as public servants in the Buenos Aires Province Government have been dismissed. The executive branch of Buenos Aires Province has issued a resolution ordering the dismissal, without a right to compensation, of military, security, and national border police and national river police personnel who are retired but collect salaries for holding posts as public servants.

This measure provides for an exception for the personnel included in the [word indistinct] labor contract [word indistinct] and collective bargaining, when a compensation must be paid. It is also stated that the personnel may stay with the government, but without any pay at all, in which case they must report their decision within 30 days of the publication of the decree.

NO EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN BUENOS AIRES CITY BUILDING

PY130246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- Despite the alleged existence of an explosive at the Buenos Aires Municipal Council building, which turned out to be a false alarm, the Radical Civic Union [UCR] and Justicialist Party blocs continued to carry out their activities while the building was being searched.

At about 1425 an anonymous phone call to the presidency of the Municipal Council warned that there was a bomb in the building. Municipal Council security personnel immediately forced everyone to evacuate the building, including councilmen, but the members of the UCR and the Justicialist bloc refused to leave. A bomb squad also arrived at the building to carry out a careful search, but they found no explosives.

POLICE CHIEF DISCUSSES SPATE OF BOMB THREATS

PY130238 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Federal Police chief has talked about the wave of telephone calls that are being made daily to government buildings threatening that bombs are planted in those buildings. Inspector General Angel di Vietri stated that this is a psychological move to alarm the people. He said that 21 such calls were made yesterday and that the day before yesterday 19 calls were made.

Di Vietri said that he could not attribute this campaign to any given sector. He made these statements at the conclusion of a meeting with the president of the Republic in which this matter was discussed only incidentally. Di Vietri further stated that other topics discussed were drug trafficking, crime, and salaries. He added that the interior minister was present at the meeting and that the issue of the anonymous calls does not bother either Dr Alfonsin or the police.

FEDERAL POLICE THWART PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE WEAPONS

PY140318 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2037 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] La Plata, 13 Jul (DYN) -- A thwarted attempt to distribute weapons in greater Buenos Aires has been definitely confirmed by Federal Police sources. These sources also reveal that seven persons have been detained during the actions carried out in the districts of Quilmes, Avellaneda, and Lomas de Zamora, actions designed at thwarting the plan. Federal Police Chief Inspector Angel di Vietri yesterday ruled out that this plan has subversive connotations.

Sources in La Plata state that some 40 weapons and 11,000 bullets were seized, and that through matching testimony it could be learned that they were illegally introduced into the country.

Among the confiscated arsenal there are Mauser rifles, 11.25 caliber shotguns, magnum revolvers, and 9-mm automatic pistols.

It was reitereated that none of the seven persons detained has ties with subversive groups, although investigations lead to the conclusion that some of the detainees reportedly maintained contacts with Carlos Castillo and Jorge Dacharri, who were detained in La Plata some time ago with sophisticated weapons in their possession. Castillo and Dacharri have been officially tied to ultrarightist repressive groups that acted within the National University Concentration (CNU) cadres. The CNA is regarded as a group directly involved in repressive parapolice activities.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANSWERS U.S. SENATOR'S REMARKS

PY162258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Federico Alvarez Plata, interior minister and acting foreign minister, today stated that Bolivia will continue to fight drug trafficking without yielding to international pressure.

Alvarez Plata, who is replacing Gustavo Fernandez, who has departed for Brussels, was referring to a statement by U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins to the effect that the United States will punish Bolivia if it does not adopt effective measures against drug trafficking before August.

Alvarez Plata said that he has asked the Bolivian Embassy in Brasilia to send an accurate report on the statements Senator Hawkins made in Brasilia, adding that he would make any comments later.

At any rate, Alvarez Plata remarked, Bolivia will continue its campaign to stop criminal activities by drug traffickers in Bolivia.

RADIO, TV STATIONS TO BEGIN STRIKE 18 JULY

PY171357 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] There will be a 48-hour radio and television stoppage beginning Wednesday at 0000. The Confederation of Bolivian Radio and Television Workers has issued a communique reporting that it will hold a 48-hour strike as of Wednesday, 18 July, at 0000.

In the preamble to the communique, the confederation states that through the information minister, the national government is manipulating the information of the national television company and it refuses to implement the worker-management agreement to prevent the company from serving as a real spokesman for the people.

Therefore, the communique states, the National Executive Committee of the Confederation of Bolivian Radio and Television Workers resolves the following:

1. To decree a nationwide 48-hour radio and television strike from Wednesday, 18 July at 0000 until Friday, 20 July, at 0000. The Confederation demands the resignations of Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena, who has been declared as an enemy of the people by the Bolivian Labor Federation, [COB] and of Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata due to his proven incapacity to investigate and clarify the attacks against news media.

2. To demand from the supreme government the immediate implementation of the worker-management agreement at the national television company as the only means to guarantee ideological pluralism in the management of this important news media, and the real enforcement of the freedom of expression.

3. To request the COB's compliance with the measures adopted during the national meetings concerning radio and television workers.

The communique was signed by the members of the confederation's executive board.

COMMENTATOR ON EXPORTS TO THE U.S.

PY171835 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jul 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Brazilian Steel in the U.S."]

[Excerpts] The International Trade Commission (ITC), a U.S. Government Agency, which has the responsibility of investigating the appeals made by U.S. manufacturers who claim that they are being harmed by imports that damage U.S. interests, has just recommended to the executive branch the adoption of measures aimed against carbon steel imports.

Although the measure is meant for everybody, thus affecting all those who export steel to the United States, the methods for calculating the allocated quotas for every country is most harmful for those who have only recently entered the U.S. market, as is the case with Brazil. This is so because the purchases made over the period 1979-81, when the Brazilian exports were substantially less than the present quantities which are worth approximately $350 million yearly, will be taken as a base for fixing the quotas.

We do not have data available to correctly assess the accuracy of the charges. Meanwhile, it seems to us that the problem must be analyzed in the light of the unending U.S. statements advocating the liberatization of world trade, particularly concerning the exports of manufactured products from underdeveloped economies.

On the contrary, the Brazilian experience proves the frequent occurrence of protectionist measures in view of the significant growth of some items that come under the export tarriffs of that country, as is the case, for example, with what is currently taking place with the sales of Brazilian shoes and alcohol.

This recent decision, if approved by President Reagan, could easily hint at a biased judgment concerning the reasons which led to the recommendation of the ITC. Let us recall that the chief of state is running for reelection and counts on the support of the U.S. steel industry and workers.

PAPER URGES PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO RESIGN

PY180152 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 84 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page]

[Text] To attain unity, General Jose Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo must resign from the presidency of the Republic. We cannot admit that a man who graduated from the Brazilian Armed Forces, where you are taught civic principles and how to assume responsibilities and where you learn from the first day that a chief must assume responsibilities and never shirk them, and who is well aware of how tiresome it is to show his subordinates that he is annoyed, tired, and irritated with his own mission, which was not entrusted to him by the nation, the Armed Forces, or the Army but by a small group of people to which he himself belonged. General Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo is the president of the Republic because he wanted to be, as did Generals Ernesto Geisel and Golbery do Couto e Silva and Captain Heitor de Aquino. If he wanted to rule over the country even at the risk of being involved in a confrontation with the then Army minister, now he could at least respect the nation and stop giving daily examples of noncompliance with the duties of a head of state.

No community can survive when its institutional chief gives bad examples such as telling everyone who approaches him in the lonely offices of Government House that he is tired of the problems of the presidency, or that he is counting the hours that are left before he can take the rest he thinks he deserves, arguing that life is no longer pleasant for him because of the ingratitude of the people. Has anyone heard of a military commander who, on seeing his soldiers besieged by the enemy and suffering from hunger and illness, expresses his wish to abandon the battlefield and go to a neutral place where he can recover from the effort he had to make to command those soldiers who did not like him? You will never find such a thing in any part of the world and in any book on the psychology of military incompetence. You will not find it in the history of nations or even of barbarians. General Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, now a frustrated, wearisome, tired, bitter, and discontented person who sees no point in living, has written a new page in the history books because this is the first time that someone with power has stated that he craves to abandon it because he cannot stand his duties. However, he is not stepping down.

What did General Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo think the Brazilian presidency was when he accepted the decision of the group of people who elected him? Did he have a say? Considering that he was a member of the intelligence service during a good part of his life, didn't he realize daily what power was like? He was chief of the military household of General Medici during the hard times of the struggle against terrorism and the euphoric times of the Brazilian miracle; didn't he realize then the meaning of leadership even at the expense of dividing, together with General Orlando Geisel, a nation, the same as Medici did, that was seeking its rebirth? Wasn't he chief of the National Intelligence Service during Geisel's administration when the miracle ended and the price of oil and the general economic incompetence caused an unexpected rise in the inflation rate and the foreign debt, and when the political sector, includng progovernment and opposition members, began to show signs of unrest? Didn't he witness the beginning of Paulo Salim Maluf's political career? How can he now claim to be unable to stop the person who received him as a guest on so many opportunities? Does he dislike power?

Hasn't he learned during his lifetime -- in which he always demanded that his subordinates know that he was the chief -- that the chief cannot desert? Or that the chief must not let his subordinates become aware of the hardships that the troops are suffering under the effects of bad weather, thirst, and the internal struggle between those who want to join the adversary and those who want to struggle to the end? Hasn't the supreme chief learned this?

The chief must not surrender to human weakness; when he realizes that they have begun to influence his mission, he must resign. Let the president then resign, thus allowing the nation to build its future under the leadership of the vice president or, should the latter refuse, under the leadership of the man who is constitutionally entitled to replace the president.

If he does not want to resign, what will be the image of the government under Gen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo? An endless parade of solved problems and loyal and flattering friends who are always ready to follow the president's orders? Weekends wherever he wishes, in the company of whomever he wants, as if he were not the friend of the king mentioned by the poet of Pasargada, but the king himself? The presidency gives power and glory, but the path to power and glory bristles with thorns, and tranquillity and rest cannot always -- or almost never -- be enjoyed at the end of it. Warriors who are looting a city can take some time for lesiure to rape the women and to seize the property of those they have conquered. a senior officer who is leading troops or a president who msut rule a nation in a crisis cannot indulge in such petty pleasures.

There was a moment in the life of citizen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo when he made a fateful decision: I will be the president of the Republic. He himself chose a fate he is now rejecting. Since this was his decision, only his, he cannot now blame the Gods for the fate he imposed upon himself. He could shun these responsibilities by leaving his post. Yet he cannot desert his duties every day by turning a blind eye or by acquiescing to every error that is being made in this country. We have the examples of presidents who ruled the country in stormy periods. He should follow these examples, but he should not undermine the moral values of our main institution, the presidency of the Republic. The day when laymen may also view the presidency as a laughingstock, then Brazil will have been lost. Neither the nation nor the Armed Forces will ever forgive him that. We are not even certain they will forgive him for dereliction of his duties within a disjointed, disastrous administration. Neither the nation nor the Armed Forces will forgive him this weakness for the simple and sound reason that the people -- those people who work hard to provide food and clothes to those in power -- and the Armed Forces are aware that institutional degradation will leave Brazil in the hands of those who have reneged on public dignity, or have even fully endorsed the tricks and plots of Cosa Nostra.

Out of respect for citizen Joao Figueiredo, Gen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo must resign as president of the Republic. This is necessary for the nation to find in time the road to its salvation.

PDS SEEKS TO SELECT UNITY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY171355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpt] Because Tancredo Neves' candidacy is gaining momentum, the Social Democratic Party [PDS] is pressed for time in order to prevent a defeat in the Electoral College. This assessment was made by the PDS leader, Deputy Nelson Marchezan. Marchezan said that the PDS has until next weekend to seek unity and has already started this effort.

Presidential hopeful Mario Andreazza talked last night with Vice President Aureliano Chaves. Andreazza told Chaves that he is willing to give up his candidacy if Deputy Paulo Maluf does the same. Andreazza also endorsed party unity and even suggested a candidate to prevent the victory of the opposition.

PMDB CALLS FOR NAMING OF NEVES AS CANDIDATE

PY171730 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] In an enthusiastic meeting here in Brasilia, a meeting that was attended by two Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] governors and by dozens of deputies and senators, the PMDB Executive Board approved by acclamation the participation of the PMDB in the Electoral College and called for a national convention on 12 August to formalize the candidacy of Tancredo Neves as the PMDB presidential candiate.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND ECUADORAN INAUGURATION

PY171942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jul (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa will head the official delegation that Chile will send to the inauguration of new Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. This delegation will also be made up of Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle; the Chilean ambassador in Quito, Pablo Valdes; and General Carlos Meirelles.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER MEETS ITALIAN LEADERS

PY092334 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Report from Rome by correspondent Jorge (Tina)]

[Excerpts] The president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, Gabriel Valdes, today stated that he is very pleased with his 3-day private visit to Rome, where he met with leaders of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. Valdes, a former Chilean foreign minister, met with the secretary general of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, Ciriaco DeMita, Senate President Francesco Cossiga, Foreign Affairs Minister Giulio Andreotti, and leader Amintore Fanfani.

Valdes told this correspondent that the Italian Christian Democratic leaders showed their concern over the Latin American economic situation, especially its sizable foreign debt, which totals $350 billion. Valdes said that they feel the Latin American countries will have great difficulties coping with their foreign debt unless they reach a structured political accord.

Valdes previously visited Austria, where he met with high Austrian officials, including the president, the foreign minister, and the leaders of the political parties. He also met with labor unions and talked with the press. He has also visited Spain, where he was a member of the panel for the President Asturias Prize.

Valdes has been invited to attend the U.S. Democratic Party convention, which is to open next Monday to nominate the Democratic presidential candidate. Although I shall return to Chile via the United States, Valdes said, I will be unable to attend the Democratic Party convention, something which would have been a valuable experience, but I wish to return to Santiago immediately.

FORMER RADICAL DEMOCRACY PRESIDENT QUITS PARTY

PY162134 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Report by Manuela Robles]

[Text] The creation last week of the National Democratic Accord, ADENA, has shaken the political field. The ADENA is made up of five of the eight organizations that formed the former Group of Eight.

Angel Faivovich, a prominent and long-standing politician who until recently headed the Radical Democracy, has resigned from the party. Prior to this, Faivovich had resigned from the Radical Democracy presidency and from other positions he was holding after he was unanimously elected during the latest Radical Democracy convention. He resigned from the party because he disagrees with the party's executive board, which is headed by Jaime Tormo.

Faivovich maintains that the Radical Democracy members were not informed of the signing of the document through which ADENA was created. The ADENA is made up of five groups, including the Radical Democracy, the National Unity Movement, the Socialist Democratic Workshops, the Socialist Democratic Party, and the National Action Movement. However, Radical Democracy President Jaime Tormo, who signed the agreement on the Group of Five, has denied Faivovich's charge.

Radical Democracy observers have stated that Faivovich's withdrawal has created a division within the party, which is the backbone of Chilean radicalism, and that it will also create serious problems with the rank and file and at the national convention.

Faivovich has also stated that he disagrees with the so-called Group of Five because, he said, its members are very affected by the government's policy and they do not have the necessary independence to attain a peaceful transition toward total democracy.

MDP REACTS TO PRESSURE OF RIGHTIST GROUPS

PY141840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1406 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Manuel Almeyda, president of the Chilean coalition Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), today stated that the MDP will not file any legal action if rightist groups request political sanctions against the MDP from the courts.

During a visit to the northern part of the country, Almeyda said in Antofagasta, 1,500 km from Santiago, that the announced rightist proposal to request sanctions against the leftist multiparty group "does not have any moral force."

The Independent Democratic Union (UDI), which is made up of personalities who occupied important positions during the first 10 years of the military regime, have announced that they will ask the courts to declare the MDP illegal.

During a chat with students of the University of the North in Antofagasta, Almeyda denied that the MDP promotes violence but rather "a resolute struggle through peaceful methods to confront the regime." The leader of the main leftist political organization, which groups members of the socialist, communist, and popular parties, announced the holding of a national strike at a date to be determined which will have "the broadest popular support."

MDP ASKS MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TO AID ABDUCTED EXILES

PY171550 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Today in Santiago, the Chilean Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) asked that the Mexican Government do its utmost to protect the lives of Chilean exiles Eduardo Contreras Mella and Beatriz Torres who were kidnapped in Mexico city yesterday, Monday, by an unidentified commando.

Until the overthrow of the Salvador Allende government in 1973 by the military, Contreras Mella had been a deputy for the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh]. His wife, Beatriz, is also a PCCh member.

Mr and Mrs Contreras have in Mexico exerted their best efforts in the quest for freedom and democracy for their fatherland and this is the reason for their abduction, the MDP stated.

Headed by the PCCh, the MDP advocates the immediate termination of the Chilean military regime led by President Augusto Pinochet and its replacement by a provisional government that will pave the way for free elections.

PCCH MEMBERS INDICTED FOR CRIMINAL ASSOCIATION

PY121920 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Jul 84 p C 7

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry yesterday filed with the Santiago Court of Appeals an indictment against former Congressmen Maria Maluenda Campos, Victor Contreras Scorssini, Juan Acevedo Pavez, and Victor Galleguillos Clet, all of the proscribed Communist Party, for violating Articles 1, 2, and 3 of Law No 77, which deals with unlawful association for criminal purposes. The document states that the charges are based on a statement and on an open letter to the Communist Party which the accused persons released at a press conference in a Santiago hotel on 5 July.

It has been learned that the Court of Appeals has ordered Judge Alberto Echavarria Lorca to handle the case.

6 PERUVIAN FISHING VESSELS CAPTURED, UNLOADED

PY132302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Arica, 13 Jul (AFP) -- Naval officials have reported that six Peruvian fishing vessels today were captured in Chilean territorial waters and escorted by Chilean boats to Arica port. Sources of the Arica Port Maritime Governorship report that the incident took place early today in an area of the South Pacific south of the Concordia line which separates the two countries. A Navy communique says that the ship was unloaded in Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago, and that the six Peruvian vessels and their 60 crewmen were then freed as a new gesture of brotherhood and friendship with Peru. The communique adds that the owners of the Peruvian vessels, in answer to questions, said that the vessels were indeed fishing in Chilean waters because shoals were in that area.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES PARISH CHURCH; NO INJURIES

PY122324 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Report from Valdivia by correspondent Jorge Cristobal Barriga]

[Text] A strong blast rocked Valdivia yesterday afternoon at approximately 1900. A bomb went off in the backyard of La Merced Church, which is located at 403 (Buelas) Street. The bomb was made of ammonia-gelatin. The reasons for and the perpetrators of this terrorist attack remain unknown. The blast destroyed the zinc plates which cover the wall of the church and shattered the windows of the houses located within a 100-meter radius.

The parish priest of La Merced Church, Father Hugo (Braseur), has received two previous threats. At the time of the blast, (Braseur) was not in the church. He was in the parish located on Anibal Pinto Street.

The ammonia-gelatin bomb was planted in a hole in the ground. When it went off, flying debris caused damage to the neighboring house.

MATAMOROS DENIES GUERRILLAS ON PANAMA BORDER

PA172000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1918 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jul (EFE) -- Colombian Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros said here today that there are no guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) on the border with Panama. Matamoros' denial was made after Lieutenant Colonel Julio Young, in charge of the security department of Panama's Defense Forces, issued a communique stating that combined Panamanian Army units are searching for a Colombian guerrilla contingent. According to the communique, last week 40 FARC guerrillas entered the eastern region of Panama in the Pava area, 4 km from the Colombian border. Matamoros said he is unaware of the existence of guerrilla groups in that area. He said he does not know about any search for FARC rebels. Matamoros stated at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting in Narino Palace: "I don't know of any mobilization of FARC guerrilla elements to Panama. There are no guerrillas in that region. The Colombian Army respects the truce between the government and that group." He added: "I have no official information on 40 FARC guerrillas entering Panamanian territory. There is no guerrilla front in that border region."

M-19 BLAMES ARMY FOR DELAY IN PEACE AGREEMENT

PA180256 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jul 84 p 9 A

[Report by Felio Augusto Plazas]

[Text] Cali, 15 Jul -- The peace agreement between the government and the subversive groups 19 April Movement [M-19] and the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] will not be signed on 24 July as had been announced, a spokesman who stated he is a member of the M-19's western region command said. The postponement is due to "the Army's harassment which prevented the holding of a meeting in the Cauca Mountains to make a final revision of the document," a guerrilla who identified himself as fourth in command of the M-19's western region told EL TIEMPO via telephone. The source said that the presence of Army troops in the mountains region between the municipalities of Miranda in northern Cauca and Florida in southern Valle prevented us from reaching the site of the meeting. At 1700 on Friday, there was a clash in the place known as La Guaca. A few days ago, M-19 guerrillas led by Ivan Marino Ospina gathered several journalists near Timba, Cauca to announce that the peace agreement would be signed on 24 July, the date when a new anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's birth will be commemorated. However, the guerrillas now announce a "delay in the signing of the agreement" due to harassment from the Army. According to the guerrilla spokesman, it will not be signed in the other four departments where M-19 groups operate "because we act as a national movement." The 3d Brigade Command has not reported clashes or skirmishes in the past few days in the territory under its jurisdiction which includes Valle, Cauca, Narino, and Putumayo. The M-19 spokesman also said that the movement will begin what he described as "the third national unity campaign" until the right conditions for signing the peace agreement exist.

FOUR INCENDIARY BOMBS FOUND BY POLICE IN CALI

PA171452 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Cali -- Police F-2 technicians today found four incendiary bombs in the building where the Valle del Cauca Department governors' office is locaged. According to police reports, a person whose identity is being withheld telephoned a police substation and said that a group of unidentified men planted four incendiary bombs on the eighth story, where the governor's office is located. The information, which caused a commotion, triggered a rapid mobilization of the police F-2 explosives experts. The bombs, well-concealed, were found in well-chosen places. Police authorities are currently questioning some of the building employees in a search for clues to the bombs' origin.

FEBRERIST LEADER DISCUSSES PARTY, POLITICS

PY180200 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Jul 84 pp 12, 13

[Euclides Acevedo, president of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, PRF, interviewed by an unidentified reporter -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] What do you think of the current national political situation?

[Acevedo] The prevailing political situation over the past 6 months can be described as almost unchanged. In its attempt to conceal its internal deterioration, the government has tightened its grip on political activities. Of course, the opening which ostensibly began in December 1983 is today just an illusion from the past. Yet, from the standpoint of the opposition, I believe the situation is quite positive, because the opposition parties have faced their internal crises and are beginning to ask themselves not only what the dictatorship is but also how they should organize to secure democracy and, above all, with whom they can build democracy.

[Reporter] Spokesmen for the Colorado Party have criticized the PRF for continuing to give excuses for not participating in the national political process despite the fact that the PRF participated in the drafting of the 1967 Constitution. What is your opinion of this?

[Acevedo] In the first place, I must categorically say that conditions are not appropriate for our participation. The state of siege remains in force, there is still persecution, and there is no freedom of the press. Journalists have absolutely no guarantees that what they are writing will not have unpredictable consequences. For instance, the PRF was unable to hold a meeting last Sunday in Encarnacion because [presidential private secretary] Mario Abdo Benitez was to give a lecture there. Even though the state of siege is not in force in Encarnacion, whenever our party members request any authoritization, they are told that these requests should be channeled through the Interior Ministry. I have to give such a petty example to prove that conditions are not appropriate for democratic participation. Secondly, the fact that we drafted the 1967 Constitution and thus gave legal status to a crisis situation at that time does not mean that the PRF should endorse a sham democracy now. On the contrary, at this time we want to propose a new constitution that should guarantee true democratic participation by all national political sectors.

[Reporter] Now let us focus a little on the PRF internal political situation. There are dissident sectors that are charging the PRF leadership with "favoring participation." Is this true?

[Acevedo] I believe that this dissident PRF sector does exist and that it is quite all right for it to exist, because it is very important that different factions exist within a party that is undergoing a process of change. Now what is not correct, what is not coherent is that we are being accused of "favoring participation." I know that these fellow party members are well aware that we are not "favoring participation" and that they are attempting to discredit us with this rumor. But this will not overwhelm us, because we experience daily a smear campaign conducted by PATRIA and the Voice of the Colorado Party.

Basically, those fellow party members have no evidence on which to base their charges. Furthermore, they are overlooking the fact that it is not the national executive committee but the PRF convention which must decide whether to change our political line. What is annoying to us is not the charge itself that we are "favoring participation," but the fact that in so doing they are regarding us as fools, because only fools would participate in a process that is on the brink of collapse.

[Reporter] What relations does the PRF maintain with foreign political parties?

[Acevedo] It is public knowledge that the PRF is a full member of the Socialist International and that we share its goals of democracy, justice, and freedom. We are not subordinate to any political line formulated abroad. On the contrary, we believe we should lead ourselves, but we maintain fraternal ties which basically entail the exchange of experiences. Regarding democratic parties of the southern cone, our ties with them unfortunately are rather weak. We are trying to have the Latin American democratic parties strengthen their ties for a very simple reason: Together we must build a Latin American structure which should prevent foreign intervention in Latin America, so it can become a liberated continent. This is a task that will require joint, not isolated, efforts.

[Reporter] Has your party received any subsidies from other parties?

[Acevedo] There has never been any subsidy, nor do I believe that there will be any in the future. Furthermore, we believe the PRF can support itself economically. We do not need foreign money. We believe that through its process of modernization and democratization, our party will raise adequate funds to support itself. Only when we take charge of the government will we ask for credit, not before.

EL PUEBLO EDITORIAL ON CLOSING OF ABC COLOR

PY172344 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 12 Jul 84 p 8

[Editorial: "ABC COLOR an Economic Matter"]

[Text] Now that it has been approved by President Stroessner, who leafed through the pre-issue of this new morning daily a few days ago at Government House, the newspaper EL DIARIO, which is owned by Nicolas Bo, will appear shortly. Perhaps we should say that it will be "reissued," because under that very same name, EL DIARIO had for a long time been the dean of the Paraguayan press and the most serious mouthpiece of the then-ruling Liberal Party. EL DIARIO, which was founded in 1904 by Adolfo Riquelme, Gualberto Cardus Huerta, and Eduardo Schaerer, was published for a long time until it disappeared during the dictatorship of Higinio Morinigo.

Without taking into account the people behind it, no one is unaware of the fact that the appearance of EL DIARIO is very much related to the closure of ABC COLOR, which has been banned by the government. It is not hard to realize that if ABC still existed, the new morning paper EL DIARIO would have either been an evening paper or it would not have sufficient guarantees to engage in competition with ABC COLOR, which had gained the general acceptance of the public because of its seriousness and objectivity.

Turning the last phrase around, the result is that those who are responsible for EL DIARIO must have received many guarantees that ABC will not reopen for a long time, if ever under this government, so as to allow the friend [EL DIARIO] to settle itself in a market that is willing to absorb reading material less aligned with the government than the one provided by the newspaper belonging to the Dominguez clan [HOY].

The closure of ABC COLOR, therefore, acquires a new, interesting slant. Having left the realm of justice afrer an unconvincing court sentence, it now enters the economic rather than the political realm. Without it being noticed perhaps, ABC's closure has evolved from a political matter into an economic one. To allow ABC to open would amount to betraying the friend who invested a good deal of money to revice a dead newspaper like LA TRIBUNA [now EL DIARIO], running risks that are hard to estimate. Regarding this last point, we know that the Paraguayan president is true to his friends and therefore an enemy of those who, like the director of ABC COLOR, dare to question him.

In the same manner then, the rest of the independent newspapers will gradually lose interest in defending the elder brother in disgrace, by applying the rule that says that "the death of one means life for the others," which would be easier to understand if we were talking about undertakers, not about those who form public opinion. The case of ABC COLOR will therefore have to rely on pressures which may eventually come from outside.

Many people have asked themselves to what extent the Paraguayan Government has ever submitted to this kind of foreign pressure. It is known that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has sent or will send a representative with a personal letter. It is also believed that U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis will personally discuss this matter with President Reagan, both as a diplomat and as a friend.

But how can ABC COLOR convince the Paraguayan Government that it will behave differently if it ever obtains permission to open again? When the time comes, depending on how long it takes, the Paraguayan situation will have changed, of course, for the worse. That is, ABC will find a country more damaged than the one it denounced prior to 22 March 1984, at the expense of being closed down. Corruption will have increased, prices of basic staples will have multiplied. Not only will cement, sugar, and gas be in short supply but other things will as well. Official political intolerance will have worsened and new names will have been added to the many who have been imprisoned for dissenting.

Undoubtedly, ABC COLOR will reappear. Time is on its side. If the Paraguayan Government sought to end ABC's disclosures of corruption by closing it, it acted too late. ABC was closed after public opinion had already been shaped and the public's social awareness had already been awakened. The 80,000 daily issues were multiplied several times. Gil Gonzalez was right in his column in PATRIA, not always written by him, to be surprised by General Stroessner's patience at tolerating ABC COLOR.

Such tolerance lasted until the decision to close ABC was taken and "relayed" to the government junta, which is little more than an administrative appendix of the government. Four months later, ABC COLOR remains closed. The threat against ABC is the best image that could be offered by the Paraguayan Government, which in 30 years has not been able to govern even 30 days without the state of siege.

PERCOVICH SAYS MARIATEGUI TO CONTINUE IN POST

PY171423 Lima Cadena Panamericans Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Sandro Mariategui, president of the Council of Ministers and prime minister, continues to have the confidence of the president and the entire executive branch, therefore he will continue in his post. These remarks were made by Interior Minister Luis Percovich who said that President Belaunde has not talked about the possibility of an immiment change in that post. Percovich also expressed his satisfaccion for the proclamation of Luis Bedoya Reyes as presidential candidate of the Popular Christian Party [PPC], for the 1985 presidential elections. Percovich said he hopes the PPC will continue to cooperate with the Popular Action in Congress.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES CROP PRICES, TAX CUT

PY170352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui had announced that the Peruvian Government will try to establish guaranteed minimum prices for agricultural products and to reduce the sales tax in keeping with the prerogatives granted it by parliament.

After recalling that the prerogatives expire on 30 July, the prime minister said that the guaranteed minimum prices will contribute to this year's second harvest and that the reduction in the sales tax is aimed at making up for the recently imposed 17-percent tax on banking interests. Businessmen forcefully objected to this tax, arguing that it hurts organizations that are in need of [word indistinct] and without considering that 43.6 percent of industrial firms are running at a loss and that 1,142 firms have seen 50 percent or more of their capital disappear. Mariategui said that the sales tax, which is set at 18 percent, can be reduced to 6 percent, adding that as far as firms are concerned, this would make up for the banking interest tax and help to reverse the situation of thousands of firms that operate illegally by not paying any taxes, thus affecting firms that do pay.

The prime minister said that various decrees have already been enacted to ease the tax burden. He said that these decrees lift taxes on fixed assets, reduce taxes on urban property, facilitate international trade, establish reimbursements on 140 export products, and grant credit facilities to the fishing sector.

USSR, CUBA, OTHERS INTERESTED IN FISH RESOURCES

PY171909 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Emilio Rodriguez Larrain, vice minister of fishing, said here today that France, Spain, Norway, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Romania, and Nicaragua are interested in exploiting Peruvian fishing resources. He said that this interest is the result of the recent Peruvian Government decree saying that companies fishing in Peru, in agreement with the government, can keep up to 70 percent of their catch and deliver the remaining 30 percent to the Peruvian Government.

Rodriguez, who returned thoday from a world conference on fishing organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO in Rome, said that he met with officials of the seven countries previously mentioned. He added that France and Spain announced that they will send experts in the next few weeks to study their participation.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POWER OUTAGE, SHINING PATH

PY171335 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich commented tonight after the power outage on the events which have taken place in our capital. This is what Percovich said:

[Begin recording] We have received information about several explosions such as in the Civic Center where the Aeroflot agency was slightly damaged. Some businesses were slightly damaged including the Bohemia glassware shop, the Salamanca, and the Tambo de Oro. Fortunately these attacks were not serious, and caused only some material damage. Some people allegedly responsible for these attacks have been captured. One of them has already confessed his responsibility for the incidents. The police are searching to find two vehicles which have been linked to the attacks. We have information from Electroperu [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] that, two electrial cables are out of service, the Huinco and Matucana lines, causing a 50-percent decrease in the electrical supply.

Cables such as the (Cayahuan), (Camayopampa), (Huampani), and the Costera lines are in service. The thermal plant is also in service, therefore we hope that electricity to Lima will be back gradually. [end recording]

Shining Path Fund Campaign

PY171417 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] This morning Interior Minister Luis Percovich confirmed that Shining Path is carrying out a campaign in Spain by distributing pamphlets soliciting funds. He also reported on the events which have taken place in Coracora where the police post was attacked by terrorists, killing a corporal of the Civil Guard, Percovich said:

[Begin recording] Regarding subversion, several terrorists have been captured in Ica. These arrests are important not only because these terrorists have been involved in subversive activities since April but also because several boxes of dynamite have been seized, in addition to 30 kg of potasium chlorate, detonators, subversive material, and some documents which will provide us with greater information on the events taking place in the Ica Department. Also a regrettable event has taken place in Coracora where a departmental school director was killed.

We are aware that Shining Path is distributing pamphlets in Spain as part of a campaign in support of the subversive movement to get funds and that the money obtained from these pamphlets, to the people involved in the campaign, is aimed at getting support for the subversive movement. A thorough investigation is going to be carried out about the pamphelts distribution campaign and the identity of the people responsible for it. [end recording]

Corporal Victor Lopez Duran, killed in Coracora, was buried in Ica this afternoon after being promoted posthumously to sergeant. This courageous policemen leaves a wife and six children, the youngest one of whom is 12 years old.

AFP REPORTS ON TERRORIST ACTIONS 14-17 JULY

PY170334 [Editorial Report] Paris AFP in Spanish on 14 through 17 July transmitted the following reports on terrorist and counterterrorist activities in Peru:

At 2344 GMT on 14 July AFP reported that approximately 100 Shining Path terrorists today attacked the Concepcion police station in Cangallo. The attack was repelled by the police. Reliable sources reported that one terrorist died and a policemen was injured. AFP also quoted police sources as reporting that Civil Guardsman Carlos Tafur Martel died in Manzanayoc when another police patrol mistook his patrol for a guerrilla group and opened fire on it.

At 1904 GMT on 15 July AFP quoted Ayacucho police sources as reporting that on Friday Shining Path terrorists machinegunned 12 peasants in Huancasancos, Hualla, Cabaja, and Llallahua in Victor Fajardo Province for cooperating with the police forces. It added that according to unconfirmed reports, 30 bodies showing signs of torture, of women, men, and children were found in Pomabamba District of Cangallo Province.

On 16 July at 1535 GMT AFP quoted the Lima Police Department as reporting that on 15 July a group of terrorists murdered farmer Demetrio Lanasca Huaman in the presence of his family for providing information to the police. The murder took place in the Palermo shantytown of Huancavelica. The police added that another farmer, Daniel Nunez, was murdered in Cuya, Huancavelica, under similar circumstances.

On 15 July, according to AFP, a group of 300 Shining Path members attacked the Coracora police station in Lucanas Province. A policeman and a professor died and four policemen were wounded during the attack.

AFP added that approximately 100 subversives, including women and children, attacked the town of Santa Rosa in Ayacucho, stealing anything from home appliances to foodstuffs. Meanwhile, the terrorists carried out varius dynamite attacks in Arequipa, Huancayo, and Cerro de Pasco, causing serious material damage.

At 0007 GMT on 17 July, AFP quoted reliable sources as reporting that approximately 300 people, including civilians and professors, died during the terrorist operations carried out in Huanta and La Mar Provinces of Ayacucho over the past 3 weeks. It also said that an Army noncommissioned officer died in Cangallo today under circumstances that have not yet been clarified. According to other reports, Professors Cesar Crisanto and Jorge Castillo died during an operation in Anco in La Mar Province. Paramilitary groups reportedly participated in the operation, AFP reported.

The bodies of 16 people, including Professor Humberto Martinez and some students, were found in Quinua and Mayuruna after operations conducted by Navy infantry personnel on Saturday and Sunday. Similarly, eight people were murdered in Huamangilla, including Professor Elena Gomez, and 20 peasants died in Acosvinchos when security forces attacked a group of people who had taken refuge in the Pampano Hills to protect themselves from terrorist attacks.

INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS URGE EXPULSION OF LINGUISTS

FL171859 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0250 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Twenty members of the U.S. Summer Linguistic Institute [ILV] should be expelled from Mexico because of the many abuses they have committed against the Indians, the Indian Peoples National Coordinating Office and the Movement for the Restoration of Anahuac Culture demanded today.

The ILV has been conducting ideological work among Mexican Indians, encouraging them to read the Bible and teaching them English. In addition, it has provided [to the Indians] contraceptives under false representations, the Mexican organizations said.

PEMEX SIGNS SOFT CREDIT AGREEMENTS IN EUROPE

FL161238 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0112 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Petroleum has signed agreements for $100 million in soft credits with European private financial institutions, Joaquin Munoz Izquierdo, PEMEX deputy director for finances, announced here today. The official, who arrived today from Europe, said PEMEX had signed $50 million with France, $20 million with Spain, and $30 million with Great Britain in soft credits with 10- to 30-year terms. In 1983, PEMEX substituted imports amounting to more than $15 billion and, in 1984, will substitute more than $30 billion. He said that 70 percent of the spare parts and equipment used by PEMEX are purchased from Mexican firms. The other 30 percent, he added, are for imports of equipment and capital goods. He said the credits will be used to pay for imported equipment. He said PEMEX will have in 1984 a budget of $2.9 billion, of which more than $1 billion will be used for imported equipment while $133 million will be allotted to public and private manufacturers in financial support.

GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL171440 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said here today that the problem of the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico has not affected relations between the two countries.

Upon his arrival in this city, where he will stay for just 24 hours, the Guatemalan foreign minister said the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala are maintaining close communication on all matters, which has permitted the favorable solution of the refugee problem. He added that this attitude has allowed the coordination of activities to permit the return to Guatemala of those who wanted to do so through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Guatemalan Red Cross, and the Refugee Aid Committee [Comision de Auxilio a Refugiados]. The official also denied the presence of the 5,000 Guatemalan soldiers who are observing the refugees' activities from the area across the border from San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas.

Regarding economic relations between the two countries, he said that the balance of trade favors Mexico by $40 million.

He said the official part of his visit would begin this afternoon with a meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Andrade Diaz-Duran will also meet with other high Mexican officials to study economic matters, such as the San Jose agreement, foreign debt payment, and the possible interconnection of the two countries' electric power systems.

The Guatemalan foreign minister will hold official talks with his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who met him at the airport and praised his outstanding work in the search for political solutions to local and international problems. The Guatemalan delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran, is made up of Energy and Mines Minister Alejandro Contreras Bonilla and Carlos Humberto Alvarez Perez, president of the Bank of Guatemala.

POLICE FIRE ON CROWD, WOUND 11 PERSONS

PA151934 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 11 Jul 84 p 23

[Article by Teresa Gil]

[Excerpt] Some 50 policemen from the Los Reyes and La Paz Municipalities fired on a crowd in the Emiliano Zapata neighborhood on the border of the State of Mexico. Eleven people were wounded in this action, including Margarita Portillo Morales, who is reported to be in critical condition at the Balbuena Hospital. Seven of the wounded are being held at the Los Reyes prison in the isolation ward.

The Union of Settlers from the Emiliano Zapata neighborhood, who are members of the National Coordinating Board of the People's Urban Movement, reported that the problem began with the demarcation between the Federal District and the State of Mexico. The situation leaves approximately 30,000 people without a legal jurisdiction; as a result, they do not know to what officials they should resort.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE -- The Bank of Mexico reported yesterday that consumer prises rose 3.6 percent during the month of June. With this increase, accumulated inflation for the first 6 months of the year reaches 30.4 percent, while the inflation figure for the same period last year was 41 percent. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 6 Jul 84 p 8 PA]

COSTA RICA

PVP SEEKS DEBT NONPAYMENT, SOLIDARITY WITH TEACHERS

PA171517 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Regarding a motion presented by Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] deputies, Deputy Juan Jose Trejos has said it is shameful to make efforts to block the country's paying its foreign debt. The PVP representatives have introduced a motion to release the country from paying its foreign debt. To do this, the country would have to eliminate or reduce assistance to social welfare programs. Not paying is very easy, but we must be responsible. The country must comply with its commitments. The motion has no raison d'etre, the independent legislator said. It is shameful to even hear such a plan proposed, because we must make efforts to pay our debts with the best possible terms and conditions. All efforts in this direction have to be supported, Deputy Trejos asserted.

In addition, it has been reported that PVP deputies have expressed their solidarity with the nation's teachers' struggle to have the government meet their salary scale and other demands. Deputies Ferreto [Arnaldo Ferreto Segura, PVP secretary] and Mendez [not further identified] added: The government, employers' associations, and the press at the latter's service are wrong in attacking the teachers, attributing to them other intentions. The communist deputies said: Both the teachers' and the banana workers' struggles fall within the general framework of the people's movement to prevent the weight of the crisis from being borne by salaried workers. It was also reported that Deputy Ferreto has asked the president of the Trade Union of Costa Rican Educators, SEC, to be allowed to attend a meeting of the union's board to defend himself on charges against him by Luis Ricardo Garcia Vargas [not further identified].

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON VARIOUS CLASHES WITH ARMY

PA171232 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front reports that at 0500 on 16 July, the Southern Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade was in control of the sectors of Gualache, Tocapan, and San Miguel on the road from Santiago de Maria to Usulutan. A meeting was held 3 km from Santiago de Maria, and our forces distributed propaganda among those present. Our forces controlled the road for approximately 3 hours. The Defense Ministry's forces never showed up.

Units of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment carried out an ambush of the enemy forces on the morning of 15 July in San Felipito, which is located along the Pan-American Highway. Our forces destroyed an armed vehicle and caused the enemy several casualties. The ambush operation was led by Companero Modesto Aguilar, Commander Miguel Mendoza reported.

Another report says that at 0700 on 16 July, our forces attacked a position held by units of the Cazadores Battalion in the village of Jocote Dulce. Our forces seized the enemy's position, forcing the battalion to flee in disarray in the direction of Santa Elena, leaving three dead behind. In this operation our military units seized arms, military supplies, and a communications radio from the enemy.

All this is happening precisely when General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is arriving in El Salvador. Will General Vides Casanova tell him that we have put an entire battalion on the run? The fact is that we are everywhere in the country and that we are winning the war against the forces of oppression.

Commander Camilo reports from San Vicente Department that at 2100 on Sunday, 15 July, our forces attacked the headquarters of the genocidal National Guard in San Sebastian, inflicting several casualties on the enemy.

The Southern Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade also reported that at 1800 on Saturday, 14 July, two guerrilla units attacked a 3d Infantry Brigade patrol near the village of Las Monjas, several kilometers south of San Miguel.

Here is another report of an ambush on the forces of an Army that is being battered by the people in arms. On Saturday, 14 July, units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade ambushed a military truck transporting troops of the 3d Infantry Brigade. The ambush was carried out in the sector of Gualama on the highway from Chapeltique to Moncagua. After inflicting two casualties our forces withdrew without any problem.

Another report from the northern zone of San Miguel Department states that our revolutionary forces clashed with the battered Cuscatlan Battalion in San Jose Buenavista.

In the past 15 days we have caused the enemy to lose a total of 244 casualties.

GUATEMALA

MINISTERS, BANK PRESIDENT LEAVE FOR MEXICO

PA171417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1302 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Three ranking officials of the Guatemalan military government left unexpectedly for Mexico last night, it was officially announced here.

Minister of Foreign Relations Fernando Andrade, Minister of Energy and Mines Alejandro Contreras, and President of the Bank of Guatemala Carlos Alpires will meet with their Mexican counterparts today.

Andrade told reporters at this capital's airport that he will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda to "prepare a revision of the peace efforts being made through the Contadora Group."

Andrade said that they will also discuss bilateral issues and the situation of the 5,000 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico.

The minister of energy and mines said that he will discuss with his Mexican counterpart the continuation of the agreement for the supply of Mexican crude to Guatemala contained in the San Jose agreement, which is due to expire on 3 August.

The government representatives did not say how long they would stay in Mexico.

HONDURAS

GEN LOPEZ ON U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS, TIES

PA171716 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Jul 84

[General Walter Lopez, Armed Forces commander in chief, interviewed by Juan Bosco Santos "on the Atlantic," date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Bosco Santos] General Lopez: You have visited the John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier. Why is this carrier near the Honduran coast, Gen Lopez?

[Lopez] This is part of the maneuvers being carried out on the Atlantic and the Pacific. They will be holding them, I imagine, for some time; they are connected with the naval maneuvers that the United States routinely carries out. So we should not be surprised if they stay in our waters for some time.

[Bosco Santos] What was the purpose of your meeting here, more than 60 miles into the Caribbean, with high-ranking Guatemalan military officers?

[Lopez] They are here because Guatemalan Navy officers also received a special invitation. The fact that we were on the same aircraft carrier is a coincidence. We had the opportunity to greet each other and have lunch together with the officers of the John F. Kennedy.

[Bosco Santos] Will the Kennedy stay longer, say 1 week, near the Honduran coast?

[Lopez] That's right. I believe it will be sailing in the Atlantic, near our coasts, for 5 to 7 days.

[Bosco Santos] Do the exercises with high-caliber artillery operated with computers and the flying demonstrations have any special significance?

[Lopez] When they have visitors they engage in maneuvers and practices so that one can observe the naval might of the United States. It is impressive. They have modern technology. But this is routine for them.

[Bosco Santos] What more can you tell us, for the sake of the Honduran people's peace of mind, about the presence in Honduras of the Kennedy, which we visited together on Saturday?

[Lopez] I will take this opportunity to tell the Honduran people that the U.S. presence in Honduras is very significant for us. Some have tried to distort what we have said about revising our agreement with the United States. I want to thank you for this opportunity to state that the ties of friendship between the United States and Honduras are sincere and strong. We are routinely carrying out an order issued by the president at the National Security Council. The U.S. presence here should bring calm to the area, since the idea is that communist countries should not try to enter our territory by air or sea.

[Bosco Santos] You have been depicted abroad as being opposed to the U.S. presence in Honduras.

[Lopez] That is probably being done by persons who don't know our actions or perhaps by groups that are opposed to the policies of the government and the Armed Forces.

However, I state that our friendship with the United States is strong, and that in revising the treaties we are looking for preferential treatment that should help improve Honduras' image and the country's interests.

[Bosco Santos] Does the visit by General Paul Gorman and General John Vessey from the Pentagon improve this image?

[Lopez] I did not hear you.

[Bosco Santos] Did the visit by Gen Paul Gorman and Gen John Vessey to Honduras serve to counteract the image that some are trying to create for us abroad?

[Lopez] Of course, this is a result of the visit by Gen Vessey and Gen Gorman to the president of the Republic. This demonstrates the interest the United States has in helping us in all fields and, I repeat, this help will be in the military, economic, and social development fields.

[Bosco Santos] Is the Kennedy engaged in maneuvers?

[Lopez] These are U.S., not combined, maneuvers. Honduras will probably have a modest participation in them later.

[Bosco Santos] Thank you, General.

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON CLASH WITH SALVADORANS

PA171849 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate communique; date not given]

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate hereby reports to the nation and the world that on Sunday, 15 July, at 2050 at the place known as Roble Gacho, jurisdiction of San Marcos de Ocotepeque and near the Mesa Grande refugee camp for Salvadorans, coordinates 93 and 92, approximately 25 km from the Salvadoran border, eight members of the 12th Infantry Battalion were on a routine patrol. The patrol intercepted a group of 30 Salvadoran subversives who were coming from El Salvador and were meeting with a similar group coming from the Mesa Grande refugee camp. In the resulting armed clash, Honduran soldier Julio Galvan Perez and a subversive criminal were killed. In addition, an automatic rifle, five packs, and three ammunition clips belonging to the group of subversives were found on the site. The Armed Forces deplore the repetition of such incidents, which represent a loss of lives, and reiterate our pledge to continue defending our national integrity and sovereignty. For this, we shall continue to maintain a zealous vigilance at these border zones.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN BANK LOAN -- Tegucigalpa, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Mexico's National Foreign Trade Bank has granted Honduras a $10-million credit to finance imports. The Honduran Central Bank said that the credit will be used to purchase Mexican manufactured and capital goods, services, and vehicles. The credit was granted at "relatively low interest rates" and is payable in 8 years, the Honduran bank announced. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 16 Jul 84 PA]

NICARAGUA

TUNNERMAN PROMISES TO BE 'AMBASSADOR OF TRUTH'

PA171244 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jul 84 p 12

[Excerpt] Tunnerman Says He Will Take the Truth to the United States.

To be an "ambassador of truth in the United States," and use all his capacity in favor of the revolution, as well as developing every possible effort to restore normal relations based on absolute respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty are among the tasks to be undertaken by Carlos Tunnerman as Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. He made this statement during his last Thursday conference, which was held yesterday. He said that his mission is difficult since relations between his country and the United States are tense. He added: "This enhances my responsibility toward my fatherland, and I am willing to serve my fatherland and the revolution as best I can." He said that as an ambassador of truth he will contribute to making the U.S. public aware of the Nicaraguan reality, the achievements made in all the revolution's fields, and to do away with misinformation regarding Nicaragua in the United States. Tunnerman will travel to the United States in early August to assume his post.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Interior Ministry Restrictions

PA172013 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Interior Ministry's Public Relations Department communique issued 17 July]

[Text] The Interior Ministry's Public Relations Department hereby informs the Nicaraguan people that the measures taken to guarantee public order and the citizens' tranquillity during the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of our revolution and the 23d anniversary of the FSLN's founding are as follows:

1. The sale of liquor or other intoxicating drinks in restaurants, bars, ballrooms, cafeterias, grocery stores, etc., as well as the transfer and handling of toxic explosives and petroleum byproducts, are strictly prohibited from 1800 on 18 July to 1900 on 19 July.

2. The carrying of firearms with or without a license is prohibited from 1800 on 17 July to 1800 on 22 July, this measure does not apply to members of the military on duty.

3. These measures will be implemented nationally, and it will be the responsibility of police authorities to apply measures or sanctions on those who violate them.

DPRK Delegation

PA171954 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Immediately after arriving in the country, a DPRK delegation visited the mausoleum of the leader of the Nicaraguan revolution, Commander Carlos Fonseca.

The Korean delegation, headed by Colonel General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chief of the Korean Army's General Staff, placed a floral wreath on the monument honoring Carlos Fonseca. The delegation also signed the visitors' book at Revolution Plaza. The delegation was accompanied by Commander Leopoldo Rivas, deputy minister of defense, and other Defense Ministry officials. The DPRK delegation has come to Nicaragua to show its solidarity with our revolutionary process and to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

Polish Solidarity Note

PA171448 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] A note of solidarity has been sent to Nicaragua from Warsaw by the Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The note states: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victorious Sandinist people's revolution, we cordially and fraternally greet you and wish you success and peace for the construction of a better life in your fatherland. The note is addressed to Companero Rene Nunez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate. The note was also signed by the Polish Embassy in Managua. The message states Poland's solidarity with Nicaragua and affirms that the Nicaraguan people will be victorious in the war against U.S. imperialism and the Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

D. ORTEGA ON FSLN ACHIEVEMENTS, PLATFORM

PA180317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0008 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra speech at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua during an extraordinary session of the Sandinist Assembly to announce the names of the FSLN's candidates for the 4 November elections -- live]

[Text] During our lives as FSLN militants, we have tried to be good militants; we have tried to be disciplined militants. We have tried to be good soldiers, soldiers of the people. National Directorate, at your service. [applause]

The days when the Nicaraguan people were taken to vote by prefabricated figureheads are over. The days of the caudillos and a false conception that men made history are over. Today the people make history and the people will not vote for men; the people will vote for its platform, for its 23-point struggle plan; it will vote for the FSLN. The people will vote for the people. [applause]

The FSLN continues the struggle begun by Cleto Ordonez in favor of the exploited classes in the early days of independence. The FSLN is the indelible example of the peasant soldiers who defeated the Yankee filibuster in San Jacinto in 1856. The FSLN is the anti-imperialism and social change represented by Ruben Dario. The FSLN is the heroism of Zeledon who rose in defense of the sovereignty tainted by the Yankee Marines in 1902. Above all, the FSLN is the immortal deed of Sandino and his army of defenders of the national sovereignty who in 1927 began to create an awareness among peasants and laborers of the actions and the historic struggle plan for national independence and social changes. The FSLN is Rigoberto's action of justice when he undertook the beginning of the end of imperialist domination in Nicaragua in 1956. The FSLN is Ramon Raudales' heroism in 1958; (Chaparral), Patriotic Youth, the New Nicaragua Movement of 23 July when the students in Leon were massacred.

The FSLN is the worthy, patriotic, and anti-imperialist history of the heroic people of Nicaragua best expressed by the leader of the people, Carlos Fonseca. The FSLN is Sandino's plan hoisted by the children of Sandino in Bocay, Managua, (El Patuc), Rio Coco, (Gualacistan), in 1953. It is Sandino's red and black flag defend with blood in Pancasan in 1967; in the people's mobilizations of January 1978; in the occupation of the Palace and the September insurrection also in 1978; at the Carlos Fonseca northern front; at the Pablo Ubeda north-central front; at the Rigoberto Lopez western front; at the Camilo Ortega central front; at the Benjamin Zeledon southern front; at the Roberto Huembes eastern front. The FSLN is the firepower of the people's justice during the final insurrection while the guerrilla columns were making the headquarters of the dictatorship surrender. It is a general strike, a withdrawal, it is the people fighting, it is 50,000 heroes and martyrs. It is the heroes of San Jacinto; the vibrating song of Ruben Dario; it is Zeledon, Sandino, Rigoberto, Carlos Fonseca, defeating the Yankees and traitors on 19 July 1979.

Today history and people mix to defend their platform which is the FSLN's platform. Today, when we once again must face the same enemy of the past, the Yankee imperialism and the betrayers of the homeland, these same heroic people of laborers and peasants, youths, Indians, blacks, mestizos, whites, peons, craftsmen, grocers, food vendors, students, women, small- and medium-sized agricultural producers, sympathyzing businessmen, professionals, technicians, religious men and women, intellectuals, and artists, are fighting. These same people will continue fighting for the new Nicaragua together with its historic vanguard, the FSLN.

The FSLN will continue to defend its struggle plan during the first free elections to be held in our country's history. Never before have the people had so many power options. The traditional parties always offered lies. Our option was the one chosen by the people when they took up the rifles of freedom to defeat the dictatorship and eradicate the imperialist domination from Nicaragua. Our option is the one supported by the people throughout these 5 years of revolutionary process full of profound social and ecnomic changes that the FSLN promised in its historic struggle plan and which are being fulfilled.

The FSLN was forged with heroism and sacrifice during the clandestine and guerrilla struggle in the cities, mountains, and fields. The FSLN was forged with wisdom, patience, persistence, and sacrifice with which, and for many years, it opened the path of victory leaving along this path a trial of the blood of its best leaders, the leaders of the people.

The FSLN, head of the people in the insurrectional struggle and victory, buried the past of electoral pacts, treasons, and schemes of the sell-out parties and Yankee imperialism. The FSLN will continue to be the head of these people who today struggle -- without quarter -- against the genocidal and traitorous mercenaries who are paid, armed, and directed by Yankee imperialism in an effort to return to the past of imperialist exploitation and domination.

In the first free elections in Nicaragua's history, that only the Sandinist revolution has made possible, these same people will ratify on 4 November 1984 their vote for the revolution that they carry out every day in the factories, in the unions, in the cooperatives, in the neighborhoods, in the workshops, in the classrooms, in the construction of the new Nicaragua. In this way, they will also be ratifying their spirit every day in the combat fronts, in the trenches, in the struggle to the death against the foreign mercenaries and invaders. The people will vote for the achievements and advances of their revolution. The people will massively vote for the FSLN. The people will vote for the National Directorate. The people will vote for their FSLN candidates. The people will be voting for the people, harvesting a new victory in the defense of peace, national sovereignty, and the construction of their new society. We continue forward with the front.

The People's Power

The FSLN, as vanguard of the workers and peasants, placed itself at the head of the Nicaraguan people in the struggle against imperialist domination and, opening a new and definite path of political participation by the people, it reaffirmed the people's power. The FSLN has been consolidating a democratic people's regime that signifies the power of the workers and peasants, and that makes possible the participation of all of the nation's sectors in political pluralism and the mixed economy.

The FSLN, in an act of democracy, promises to strengthen people's power and to maintain the weapons in the people's hands in order to uphold and defend this power.

The FSLN will guarantee that the unions of workers and farmworkers, the neighborhood, women, and youth organizations, the unions of small, and medium-sized farmers, craftsmen, small industrialists, journalists, professionals, technicians, intellectuals, artists, and clergymen will always be an inexhaustible source of revolutionary power. We continue forward with the front.

The Fatherland's Defense

During 161 years, the U.S. expansionist and imperialist policy obtained the domination and oppression of Nicaraguan society through the force of its weapons. The humble weapons of the Sandinist guerrillas who victoriously entered Managua on 19 July were the seeds for the consolidation of the new Army. That is how the Sandinist People's Army emerged.

The FSLN promises to continue to defend the country's sovereignty until the final victory against the aggressors of peace by arming and organizing all the people.

The Security and Tranquillity of the Nicaraguans

The pro-Yankee regime of the Somozas meant terror, threats, and unrest. In the cells of the security office, in the jails, in the police stations, tortures and murders were committed. The Interior Ministry has been promoting a continuous struggle against all of the corruption and scourges of the past by developing the Sandinist Police. The revolutionary vigilance organized in the neighborhoods by the Sandinist Defense Commuttees has been an effective instrument for the security and tranquillity of the citizens. The volunteer police, who incorporates the organized people in the preservation of order, have also been an effective instrument.

The FSLN promises to continue to develop the professional and technical capacity of the Interior Ministry and to develop its organizational levels to guarantee the country's internal stability, the prevention of crime, and the security, respect, and tranquillity of all Nicaraguans.

The Struggle for Peace

Somoza's Nicaragua was subjugated to imperialist domination and no one heard Nicaragua's voice in the world. No one respected us as a nation because we were not independent. We are now independent. We have a real nonaligned foreign policy and we occupy our place among the world's nations with dignity.

The FSLN Promises to continue to develop an honorable and nonaligned foreign policy that, above all, responds to the interests of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguans, always in the defense and struggle for peace in the world.

We will continue to seek peace in Central America without detriment to our sovereignty and our fundamental rights as a free and independent country.

Human Rights and Public Freedoms

U.S. imperialism has been the greatest violator of the human rights and the public freedoms of the Nicaraguan people. Yankee imperialism's current policy of aggression attacks our people's right to life as a nation and the right of each of its inhabitants as an individual.

For the FSLN, these rights have acquired a new dimension with the revolutionary triumph: the right to work; the right to land; the right to organization and mobilization; the right to land and houses; workers access to the communications media; the right to education, culture, and sports, the right to equal opportunity; the right to criticize, hold dialogue, and complain; the right to health; the rights of women, children, youths, and elderly people; in sum, the integral right of human life.

The New Economy

We inherited a country with a marginal and dependent economy which lacked the basic requirements for development, as a result of capitalism's outdated economic structures which imperialist domination imposed on Nicaragua.

The revolution has gradually laid the foundation that will allow Nicaragua to be free of the structural dependence caused by the economic system that we inherited. In this context, the modification of natural resources, namely, industrialization, is the key to development.

The FSLN pledges to further the economic and social revolution that it began by strengthening our model of independent economic development. Such a commitment implies a just and equitable distribution of wealth and a continued struggle against injustice and social and economic inequalities.

Peasant and the Land Reform

The initial task of the Sandinist revolution was to render justice to the peasants by giving them back the right to own and till the land. In 5 years of revolution, the government has distributed 1,355,386 manzanas of land among 44,110 peasant families, while 1,555,400 manzanas have been used to form state enterprises which employ 60,000 Nicaraguan workers. The land reform has affected 37 percent of Nicaragua's fertile land and put it to work for the rural people.

The FSLN pledges to continue turning over land to poor peasants and guarantees that small- and medium-sized agricultural producers and all farmers and livestock raisers will be able to produce well, efficiently, and patriotically. We will also continue to support the formation of rural cooperatives.

Supplies and Wages

In the past, products only reached the hands of a privileged minority while the rest of the population faced products lined up in shop windows and on store shelves that they could not purchase. Amid the great economic difficulties and the war of aggression that we must confront, we have attacked the problem of supply and tried to distribute products equitably among all sectors of the population, including rural areas that were formerly ignored and isolated from the rest of the country, in which sugar and cooking oil were not even known products.

The purchasing power of salaries has been protected by the implementation of subsidies to staple products and transportation, and by establishing free education and health services. A policy of salary adjustments has also been possible through the [word indistinct].

We pledge to continue to develop rural supply networks that will take machetes, boots, files, and all of the other products that peasants need to the fields. We pledge that the people will continue to have access to the principal staple products needed for their subsistence at stable and fixed prices. These products will be distributed through a single, safe channel. The rights of market vendors and shopkeepers who work honestly will be protected and they will become a part of the distribution channel.

The FSLN pledges to periodically grant salary increases, subject to controls, in accordance with the prices of staple products.

Workers, Unions, and Work

The Yankee domination and Somozism prevented rural and city workers from forming active organizations. The people's vanguard takes its nourishment from women and from the working class. Now there are more than 1,500 unions that total more than 150,000 members. The FSLN promotes and will continue to instill unity among the working class. The FSLN, as historic leaders of Nicaragua's proletariat, ratifies its trust in the Nicaraguan workers and guarantees that they will retain their traditional role of leaders of the revolution. We also pledge to reform labor laws and to keep a strict watch over their correct implementation at all workplaces.

Artisans and Small Industries

The FSLN pledges to support artisans and small industrialists by promoting the organization of cooperatives, guaranteeing them credit at favorable interest rates and terms of payment as well as by producing raw materials and supplies, and strengthening the channels of distribution that have already been established.

Professional and Technical Workers

The revolutionary process has been supported by hundreds of professionals and technicians who have participated in the tasks of national reconstruction with peasants. The FSLN pledges to continue promoting the organization of professionals and technicians, and to establish a more cohesive policy aimed at improving scientific levels. We will also further the task of establishing uniform salary scales for the various professional and technical occupations.

The Revolutionary State

The Sandinist revolution destroyed the former capitalist and imperialist government apparatus and replaced it with a new state that represents the interests of the working people. The new revolutionary state struggles against abuses in the handling of public funds or against any attempt to speculate or do business behind the government's back. The FSLN pledges to continue this struggle to improve the behavior of public servants, of government officials, policeman, judges, soldiers, and workers, toward the people. We will also continue our struggle against the bureaucracy that we have yet to defeat at all levels of government. The FSLN pledges to impose severe sanctions on those public servants who abuse their positions.

The Atlantic Coast

Imperialism, which in the past assumed control of Nicaragua's natural resources, isolated the Atlantic coast area and plunged it into backwardness. Five years ago the Sandinist revolution undertook the immense task of bringing the Atlantic coast back into the mainstream of Nicaraguan social and economic life in defense of the country's integrity. However, in the face of the Sandinist revolution's efforts, imperialism has answered with terrorism, mass abductions of natives, destruction of power plants, and more.

The FSLN pledges to continue respecting the culture and religious beliefs of the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas who are also Nicaraguans. The FSLN pledges to defend the rights of Nicaragua's ethnic minorities to exploit and benefit from the lands on which they live and which the revolution is turning over to them through the land reform. The FSLN will continue to respect the ethnic minorities' rights to organize themselves and to participate in the government.

Health, Welfare, and Social Security

Imperialist domination left us with infant mortality, polio, malnutrition, and children's stomach diseases. As soon as it assumed power, the Sandinist revolution created a single and unified health system. It extended health services to the most isolated rural areas and began erecting hundreds of rural health centers and new hospitals. The people have been active in the national health drives. Medicines, which are in short supply due to foreign exchange problems, are distributed without cost at all medical centers. Social security benefits are being established in the rural areas. We have implemented programs to protect abandoned children, the elderly, workers, retired citizens, the handicapped, and particularly, the victims of the imperialist aggression.

The FSLN commits itself to continue struggling for a single health system. We will continue taking health services to rural areas; we will continue expanding social security in rural areas, as well as programs for the protection of the elderly, handicapped, and minors. We will continue fighting against prostitution, drug addiction, and alcoholism by developing rehabilitation programs in these fields.

Education, Culture, and Sports

We also inherited illiteracy from the Yankee domination which was estimated at 62 percent and which was almost 100 percent in many of the country's rural areas. This has been reduced to 12 percent. Education today is free of charge. Radio, television, and the communications media have been oriented to offer new types of recreation and information. Sports are no longer commercial. The FSLN promises to consolidate the development of democratic education in Nicaragua. We will form a new, wholesome man with a new, scientific and humanitarian education. We will continue promoting the people's participation in cultural activities. We will continue transforming radio, television, and the communications media into a truly informative and educational media. We will continue supporting sports for the expansion and growth of these activities, with a special emphasis on baseball.

As for intellectuals and artists, the FSLN promises to continue supporting the development of a critical, constructive, and incorruptible [word indistinct]. It also promises it will continue to guarantee the freedom of cultural expression by supporting writers, artists, and other cultural workers.

Housing, Basic Services, Recreation

In 5 years, the revolution has built houses on 22,624 lots, which has benefited 100,000 Nicaraguans. It has also promoted [words indistinct] which have benefited 200,000 Nicaraguans by installing public service installations in 238 neighborhoods. In dozens of neighborhoods they have been [words indistinct] with the people's participation. Electricity now reaches 48 percent of the country's families. The aqueducts network has been expanded. The workers brigades have taken roads, water, energy, and telegraph and telephone communications to Nicaragua's most remote regions.

Recreation under dignified conditions is no longer a privilege of the minority group in Nicaragua. The FSLN promises to continue struggling to guarantee Nicaraguans the right to decent housing. We will continue to distribute lots and basic construction materials.

We will continue to guarantee land for housing so that it will not be the object of speculation. We will continue to take electricity, drinking water, and communications to the entire country, especially the peasant communities and the rural work centers.

Transportation

The revolution inherited a chaotic situation. New transportation networks have been created in rural areas that had been isolated in the past. Even though hundreds of new units have been imported, difficulties with their maintenance and parts continue, as well as with the organization of the service. The urban transportation fares continue frozen at one cordoba since the triumph of the revolution, thanks to the revolutionary government's subsidies. In rural transportation, the fares have been changed. As a result of U.S. aggression, we have grave transportation problems in bringing products from the rural areas. Land communications to the Atlantic coast have opened for the first time. The FSLN promises to continue advancing the improvement of the urban, interurban, and rural transportation networks. We will continue to build and maintain roads in the productive zones and we will make efforts to improve transportation on the Lake of Nicaragua, on the rivers of the Atlantic coast, and on the railroads.

Children

The injustice of the past was reflected with its greatest atrocity on the children: high infant mortality rates due to diarrhea, malnutrition, epidemics; children harmed forever due to poliomyelitis, doomed to ingnorance due to lack of schools, and condemned to early employment, abandonment, and delinquency. The Sandinist revolution has promoted health programs, rehydration centers, and vaccination campaigns to protect the lives of the children who are the best treasures of our fatherland. We have increased the number of kingergartens, preschool and development centers, and classrooms in rural areas. In the neighborhoods that were abandoned in the past, children's recreational parks have have been built. Their number will continue to increase in the future. Protection centers for abandoned children have also opened. We will continue to promote the programs that will benefit all children, especially the children of heroes and martyrs. We will have a long way to go before the children will fully enjoy all of the rights and concepts that the Sandinist revolution plans to guarantee them. There are still many children who work instead of going to school, children who sell newspapers, barefoot children, child beggars. In this regard, the FSLN promises to continue to unceasingly work to guarantee the health and healthy growth of children, to expand their education and recreational opportunities and to guarantee their happiness and security so they will truly be the revolution's pampered ones.

The Youth

For the Somozist repressive machinery, to be young became the most dangerous of crimes. Hundreds of youths [words indistinct] were sacrificed in horrible massacres, above all in the last phase of the insurrectional struggle. The youths were the ones who overthrew the dictatorship and were the standardbearers of the new awarness, and the spirit of change against the unjust past, in the face of which they rebelled, en masse. The youths are the ones who guarantee the defense of the fatherland in the Patriotic Military Service, the people's adult education, the health campaigns, civil defense, the volunteer crop pickers brigades, student aid movements in the classrooms, in the forming of rural teachers, brigades, and in the hour of calling for voting rights for those over 16 years old, which is also an achievement of youths. The FSLN promises to make efforts to guarantee jobs and educational opportunities for youths and to encourage their participation in defense, culture, and sports, as well as to expand youth recreational facilities and youth and student organizations.

Women

In the struggle against the dictatorship, women actively participated in FSLN ranks. The Nicaraguan woman, as a mother, has not hesitated to offer the blood of her sons for the achievement of the revolutionary power and for the defense of the revolution. Women have joined the combat lines. In the rural areas, they have taken over the work of their companero fighters who have been mobilized. In the cities, they have been decisive in the rearguard tasks to support the combat fronts. The destruction of the old order brought with it the dignity of women. The Law on Family issued by the revolutionary government is aimed at protecting women as mothers and at granting them the dignity that corresponds to them within the family. The FSLN will undertake greater efforts so that women can achieve full participation. It will work more fully to eliminate prostitution. The FSLN will continue to defend the family nucleus and the integrity of the home by developing educational lines that will permi the gaining of greater awareness about this problem so that the laws on family issued by the revolution will be fully enforced.

Religion and the Revolution

During its struggle against the dictatorship the FSLN had the support of Christians of various denominations who joined its ranks. Catholics, laymen, priests, religious men, nuns, pastors, community leaders, delegates of the Word, and evangelization movements; priests who, like Gaspar Garcia Laviana, gave their lives for the revolution. Many churches and religious men saw the Sandinist combatants wage the hardest of the struggles. Nicaragua gave the world an example of how Christians, with a revolutionary awareness, can involve themselves in a process of profound changes which is an option for the poor.

The FSLN, which deeply respects all of the religious celebrations and traditions of our people, will continue putting forth every effort to rescue the real value of these traditions, fighting against vice and demonstrations of corruption that the past stamped on these traditions. The FSLN also believes that religious celebrations should not be used for commercial and political reasons. The FSLN commits itself to stimulate and promote the participation of Christians in the tasks of the revolution, always respecting the freedom of religion and the freedom to operate of the various churches in Nicaragua.

The Memory of Our Heroes and Martyrs

The FSLN will instill in our future generations a respect and veneration for all the men and women of our homeland who, throughout our struggles, gave their blood in the quest for a future of justice and peace. They were the ones who died fighting against the imperialist domination and its instrument, the genocidal dictatorship. They are the ones who, after the triumph of the revolution, have fallen in defense of our sacred rights for freedom and independence during this war we wage against the invaders and during the daily work to reconstruct the homeland. They are the ones we must imitate in combat, in our daily work, and during our times of trial and sacrifice. They are the ones who will guide us toward the future. Their example, sacrifice, and heroism will remain alive in our minds and hearts.

The FSLN and its National Directorate, the leaders of Sandino's people, commit themselves to guaranteeing that the historic platform will be fulfilled and to struggling, without tiring and with all of one strength, to defending the rights of the people to build this new society free of exploiters and exploited. This new society, for which more than 200,000 Nicaraguans have fought and died since the past century, is the homeland for which Zeledon, Sandino, Rigoberto, and Carlos Fonseca gave their lives. They dreamed of by our heroes and martyrs. This is the homeland believed in a free fatherland or death. This is our platform; this is our struggle plan; these are our banners. We continue forward with the front. Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always. [applause]

BORGE DISCUSSES FSLN PROGRAM, EPS, FOREIGN POLICY

PA171609 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jul 84 pp 3, 4

[Report on Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez' interview with Arqueles Morales, in Managua on 10 July]

[Excerpts] The FSLN Historical Program, more than a program is an affirmation, and more than a promise is the historical certainty of the victory of the Nicaraguan people. Commander Tomas Borge paused after making this statement. We have been speaking for more than 1 hour, and we are barely halfway through an exclusive interview granted to BARRICADA.

How should we interpret your statement more exactly, we asked.

"It is simple. Our program establishes a marked difference from the style of politicians." The FSLN does not guarantee what it will do or what it promises to do. Nor does it make excessive promises. This is important. It does not promise to build a developed society here in which there is an abundance of material goods. It commits itself, within the framework of the limitations inherent in the Nicaraguan situation, to do what is possible for the country."

Tomas continues defining the nature, depth, and historical vision of the FSLN program: "This is a pragmatic program, and it indicates that the FSLN has been, from its beginning, an organization with wings to fly with, but with feet firmly on the ground. It was able to dream without losing contact with reality. This explains the survival of the FSLN even amid dramatic and difficult circumstances."

What does the FSLN intend to do through its program proposals and its political tactics?

In another part of the interview, Commander of the Revolution Borge said: "It plans to lead the armed combat of the people, the workers, the peasants, and the students in order to lead them to the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. This proves which are the most important classes in that struggle. We did not say that the FSLN was going to defeat the Somozist dictatorship, but that it would be defeated. This was out-and-out optimism, it is true, but in this case it wasn't a fanatical option but a historical conviction."

This is an important topic. It is not semantics but the historical certainty of those who founded the vanguard. For this reason, we insisted on a further explanation of this concept, and the leader obliged: "In addition, it was not said that the FSLN intended to establish a revolutionary state, but it established it. It seized and nationalized latifundia, factories, and enterprises of the Yankee monopolies and the local turncoats."

What We Have Done

The listing of the aspects contained in the Historical Program led us, logically, to ask to what extent its postulates have been carried out. "We said, for example, that we would forge a free, independent, and progressive Nicaragua; and, as a way to run the country once we held power, we listed political measures such as the establishment of a popular power that guaranteeed the participation of the people at every geographic and political level of the country. The FSLN committed itself to eliminating the reactionary structures that stemmed from electoral farces that have been carried out throughout Nicaraguan history. We have done just that."

Tomas then recalled a promise kept immediately after the people's victory: the nationalization of all property illegally owned by the Somoza family and of banks, and the planning of the national economy. Regarding the latter, he stressed that "it is a promise that must be kept throughout history by planning the economy well and going beyond the frontiers of a free market and anarchy."

The People's Army

Our current life is merely the application of the FSLN's program to a specific reality. This is how we approached the topic of the People's Army, which is a very important aspect of the Historical Program. "From the very beginning we planned to abolish the enemy armed forces. This is a very important implication, which is linked to the very nature of the state. It wasn't a coincidence that certain individuals who participated in the initial stage of the revolution, even some who were members of the government junta and other state organizations, fought to keep at least one sector of the National Guard."

Tomas quoted another part of the program on the nature of the new Army: "The workers and peasants are given the right to arm themselves. They can organize popular militias (this is another prophetic precaution of the FSLN) in the face of the inevitable attack of the country's reactionary forces and Yankee imperialism."

Tomas was harsh. He was speaking with the reporter, but he also had an interlocutor (the only one, in truth): the Nicaraguan people, who challenge imperialism with weapons. "The armistice imposed in 1927 by the United States and the traitors will never be imposed again. I pause here because those who are claiming that we have not carried out our original program must be reminded that this is precisely what we are doing."

The program also states that the fighting ability and technical and tactical levels of the new Army will be strengthened. Borge smiled and said: "Isn't this what we are doing? What are they complaining about? The same applies when we refer to the paragraph of the program about deepening the revolutionary ideals of the People's Army, its patriotic spirit, and its determination to fight, overcoming all obstacles."

This is another aspect which disturbs the rightwing when it refers to the politicization of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. The question then is obvious, and the answer is prompt and conclusive: "They complain because we are strengthening, in a Sandinist way, the EPS fighting spirit. They claim that we are involved in political-ideological activity. They even demand that we give the rightist parties a chance to campaign and make propaganda in the Army..."

History is the greatest teacher of revolutions. Tomas told us this, explicitly. This is how he approached this problem: "They want us to give the Conservative Party the right to preach their political belief to our combatants. We are talking about the same party that -- together with the Liberal Party -- delivered the people's weapons in exchange for $10, as stated in the Espino Negro Pact. We are talking about the same parties that turned over these weapons. The influence we have on our combatants is the program's own spirit: We will never turn over the weapons of the people's combatants! We cannot give chances to those who taught the people's combatants to turn over their weapons!"

Outline of a Foreign Policy

The FSLN Historical Program stresses, among other things, the guidelines for a new kind of foreign policy. Tomas emphasized the guidelines on this topic.

"Of course the program couldn't omit foreign policy in the wake of our determination to eliminate submission to U.S. imperialism and establish a patriotic foreign policy. The text is clear: We will reject (as we already did) the U.S. military mission and will accept economic and technical aid from anyone in that field so long as it does not imply violation of our sovereignty." Within this same context, we have the planned establishment of economic and trade relations with all the countries of the world which helped our development and our people's well-being.

The FSLN, which carries out this policy, could not forget solidarity as a part of it. Tomas noted: "We have carried out the program of expressing solidarity with the peoples supporting the struggle of Latin Americans, Asians, Africans, and the entire world against the installation of Yankee military bases in their territory."

There is no division between the revolution's foreign policy and solidarity, the leader noted. "We have carried out a foreign policy that implies solidarity. Our role at the UN Security Council has not been one of defending our own country but other nations, because our program commits us to act in this way."

The principle of establishing relations with all the countries of the world became a reality after the revolutionary victory.

Administrative Honesty and Priests

In addition, he said, there is the problem of the country's laws, which cannot be changed by a simple decision. They are part of a process of change, and frequently they are obstacles to implementing certain aspects of the program.

"However, it can be said that there is no similarity between the administrative honesty prevailing in Nicaragua today and the corruption that flourished in the past. However, since we are revolutionaries and are also demanding, we are still not satisfied with the compliance of this aspect of the program."

The aspect of the program referring to religious beliefs was discussed briefly but significantly: "The program discusses respect for the right of citizens to have their own religious affiliation. What else does it say? That it will support the work of priests and other preachers who defend the rights of the working people. It commits itself only to DEFEND THE WORK OF PRIESTS AND PREACHERS WHO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE." [capitalized passage published in boldface]

A Wise Program

Commander Borge said that if one reads the Historical Program one is able to see the revolutionary wisdom of the FSLN. "It has an implicit political flexibility that, later on, made space for this revolution in the world and allowed it to face successfully all the maneuvers of imperialism. But at the same time, it is open to flexibility and the deepening of the revolutionary process. There is a dialectical conjugation between the possibility of being flexible and the need to deepen the revolution."

"In sum, I believe it can be said that the FSLN program is the result of a process like an FSLN diagnosis of the Nicaraguan situation. In it one can see Carlos Fonseca's foresight and long-range vision. It is a program full of beautiful dreams and, at the same time, full of real possibilities for the country. It was a guide for action. An advance on the future. The commitment of generations..."

TIRADO VIEWS ELECTIONS, OPPOSITION, RELIGION

PA172210 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jul 84 p 10

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado yesterday announced that the contents of the continuation of the FSLN's economic, political, and social program will be published in the next few days. The program will benefit the social sectors that support the revolution. He made the announcement during the first assembly to evaluate the small industrialists' sector, in commemoration of the revolution's fifth anniversary, which was held in the assembly hall of the Maestro Gabriel Institute.

Commander Tirado asserted that 50 percent of the first phase of the FSLN's initial program has been carried out. He urged small industrialists to participate en masse in the inscription process and made it clear that the elections will not solve our economic problems, because we will continue to face an aggression.

He said that in addition to the struggle for defense and production, we now begin the electoral struggle. "The FSLN and the people are prepared to begin the struggle and are fully convinced that we will have the best program and the best candidate -- which will be revealed in the next days," he pointed out.

He once again reported plans to boycott the elections by the most recalcitrant extreme right sectors. Since they are self-destructive, they cannot participate in the civic struggle; therefore, they have no other choice but to retire to private life or join the counterrevolution, he added. He stated that if those recalcitrant sectors join the counterrevolution, they must accept the risks involved because the people are permitted to dissent, but not to participate in the counterrevolution.

He reiterated the FSLN and revolutionary government's viewpoint regarding religion, adding that no controversy exists with the church. "We have always allowed freedom of worship, but whenever any political or religious sector uses any instrument or building to destroy the revolution, we are compelled to defend ourselves," he pointed out.

In addition, the Sandinist leader answered the industrialists' questions and explained the possibility of solving other problems, which are a result of the war situation which the U.S. imperialism has imposed on us.

He also urged the participants to control speculations, who are an obstacle to our economic development. He said that raw material imports for the industrial sector will be approximately $3.2 million this year, which surpasses 1983 figures by 33 percent. This represents 70 percent of what was planned; an additional 30 percent should have been imported but there is not enough foreign exchange, he explained.

PCD CONVENTION NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA171445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The convention of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] has nominated Dr Clemente Guido as the party's presidential candidate for the 4 November elections. The Conservatives decided to hold another convention to choose the vice presidential candidate. The party's candidates for the post of representatives to the National Constituent Assembly will also be chosen at this second convention. The PCD has asked its followers to register at the voter registration boards on 27, 28, 29, and 30 July so that they can participate in the elections.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ELECTIONS CRITICIZED

PA171442 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by F.A. Guzman: "Elections in Nicaragua and the United States"]

[Text] Two interesting electoral processes will conclude in November. The first of them is in a Third World country, or, as the Reagan administration would say, somewhere in the U.S. "backyard;" and the other is in the mansion, in other words in the United States. However, the elections have a different meaning for these two nations, even if the words used to define them sometimes seem similar. For example, both Nicaragua and the United States affirm that elections are a democratic instrument.

Suffrage, as the current bourgeois society understands it, defines the character of a political regime. Expressed in the words of Alexander Haig, Reagan's former secretary of state, "a government cannot be democratic if it refuses to submit to the test of free elections." General Haig's phrase, as with all the bourgeois electoral philosophy, does not lack grandiloquence. It must not be forgotten that this champion of free elections has among his past credits his having participated in the Vietnam war and having worked with Henry Kissinger, one of those mainly responsible for the secret bombings of Kampuchea. Haig was also involved in the planning and sponsorship of the covert actions against Nicaragua.

Therefore, one must be skeptical and see how valid this sacred creed of "free elections" promoted by Washington is. In an honest analysis, we cannot deny that things are uglier in the backyard than in the mansion. It is known that the beauty, peace, and wealth of the mansion are paid for by the backyards, with their misery and poverty. Sometimes, as in the case of Nicaragua, the backyard is victim of the aggression financed by the residents of the mansion.

For good or bad, we can expect anything in these poverty-stricken countries as a result of the bourgeois electoral panacea. It does not resemble the one administered by the privileged minorities or the citizenry of the great North American metropolis.

U.S. imperialism's propaganda and promotion of its sacred rite -- free elections -- in the Third World are not, by any means, the way to authentically advocate democratic expressions of the people's will. On the contrary, these are the means to control and subject the people's will to the U.S. interests. In other words, the U.S. Government's policy toward the Third World's electoral processes is guided only by counterrevolutionary viewpoints; this means the elections are carried out to favor their interests of exploitation and domination.

It is here that the Nicaraguan experience breaks with the White House's interes, because the Sandinist government intends to hold free elections which will become a guarantee that neither the United States nor anyone else will intervene in Nicaragua's destiny.

Imperialist policy reveals three main behavior patterns when it uses the vote as a weapons: 1. It manipulates, boycotts, and obstructs the elections in an underdeveloped country whenever it is predicted that the results will not be "compatible" with imperialist interests. 2. It does not respect legally created governments when they carry out an independent policy (even if it is a bourgeois policy), and these are destroyed through the promotion of internal coups d'etat or foreign interventions. 3. It uses suffrage in a counterrevolutionary way; U.S. imperialism resorts to electoral farces to place its puppets in power.

Thus, we have the U.S.-sponsored aggression against Nicaragua. Therefore, it is predictable that the 4 November electoral results will not be compatible with the Reagan administration's interests, since it is the administration which manipulates, boycotts, and tries to impede these elections.

The armed aggression is only one of their means. The political-ideological struggle that well-defined forces carry out through legal organizations, such as some political parties and [word indistinct] with juridical status, complement what the military aggression is seeking.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON INCIDENT IN TISMA

PA171827 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A dangerous incident that is being investigated by the Interior Ministry occurred in Tisma Municipality in Masaya Department on 13 July. An Interior Ministry communique has reported to our people that on the date mentioned a group of reactionaries, taking advantage of the natural concern of some mothers whose sons have been called to serve in the Patriotic Military Service, harangued about 200 people and urged them to occupy the local Benjamin Zeledon School and disobey the call of the recruiting board.

The Interior Ministry reported, as the result of these persons' irresponsible activities, David Salazar Torno, young brother of Gamali Salazar, was fatally wounded. Gamali Salazar has been considered responsible for the scheme against the Patriotic Military Service in Tisma. The victim mistook the Interior Ministry's officers for common criminals and violently tried to prevent Gamali's capture. Finally, the ministry announced to our people that once those involved in this manipulation -- particularly the mothers of the young men recruited -- were reassured by the regional authorities, they abandoned their stance and returned to their homes in an orderly and peaceful manner. The communique was released last night.

EDEN PASTORA 'VISITING' SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

PA172244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2118 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guerrilla commander Eden Pastora is "visiting" Nicaragua's southern mountains where his followers are fighting the Sandinist regime, a source of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] told ACAN-EFE today. According to the ARDE source, an organization that was militarily led by Pastora, Commander Cero, will remain in the area 48 hours to explain to his guerrillas his current efforts for a political solution to Nicaragua's civil war.

Meanwhile, the ARDE leaders who continue to be loyal to Pastora following his break with Alfonson Robelo, political leader of the organization, today expressed their "unconditional support" for Commander Cero's initiatives.

Carlos Coronel, Pastora's political adviser, Jose Davila, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity Indian group and Carlos Prado, of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, met here today to express their support for Pastora.

A few weeks ago Pastora announced his temporary withdrawal from the armed struggle and the formation of the National Conciliation and Rescue Group [Grupo Rescate y Conciliacion Nacional] along with Alfredo Cesar and Arturo Cruz, two other Sandinist dissidents, to try to find political solutions to the Nicaraguan conflict.

CASTRO DELIVERS PIONEERS DAY ADDRESS IN LENIN PARK

PA161433 Havana International Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the Ernesto Che Guevara Pioneers Palace in Lenin Park in Havana at a ceremony commemorating Young Pioneers Day -- live]

[Text] [Applause] Dear pioneers and guests; I cannot ignore my duty to make a statement. Hence, I have been thinking of ideas and things to comment on and discuss with you.

First of all, I want to congratulate the pioneers and their organization and the youths who presented the impressive cultural act this afternoon. It reflects the progress of pioneers in all fields. As was said here today, we are marking the fifth anniversary of this center's inauguration. In these 5 years new installations have been built and some progress, just a little progress, has been made in the construction of a theater. The companero minister of construction is here. He can help us finalize this project, which is an indispensable, complementary aspect of the center. I hear that the center will have a theater in operation next year. This is the only thing missing. The swimming pools are operating; everything is operating smoothly. In addition, new swimming pools were inaugurated in Lenin Park today, also in homage to children.

This center has been gaining much international recognition in view of its work, its results, and the experiences it has been accumulating, which are also beneficial to the pioneers' palace and the rest of the country. Therefore, the National Vanguard Commission was honored this year by hosting the main Pioneers' Day ceremony. We must look at scientific and technical clubs and the activities being carried out by the pioneers to realize the importance of this institution.

It suffices to mention, for example, that it has a current membership of more than 31,000 pioneers who participate, if memory serves, in 1,829 clubs, in 202 fields. I was forgetting a very important field that we discussed today during our tour: computer science. Although I saw one club -- I think it was in the east, in the interior -- the National Pioneers Palace does not have a computer science club.

In 5 years 170,000 pioneers have worked, studied, and developed their fields of interest in this center. It is worth noting, for example, that in the last course attendance among the students registered was 97 percent and among adults the [word indistinct] was 98 percent, actually a little more than 98 percent. And according to records provided by youth companeros, 99 percent of them remained until the end. These are really high figures which reflect why this has been declared a vanguard institution. This was not achieved during the first year of operation. The first few years attendance registered approximately 85 percent. Figures indicate progressive work, a perfecting of the institution. Five years later it has become a great success. I think this should encourage the instructors and leaders of this institution and the pioneers organization to contine working along those lines. These figures are quite encouraging.

There are already 80 pioneer palaces in our country. Some are larger than others, some more modern, others with new installations, others in advanced stages of construction with a capacity for 150,000 pioneers. When one looks at the work of these institutions, one can only regret that we do not have more pioneer palaces.

New pioneer palaces are built each year with the aid of the peoples' power. I understand there are 23 new ones on the drawing board. If we take them into consideration, there will be pioneer palaces in 111 municipalities, but many municipalities would still lack them.

Other institutions such as explorer centers have shown progress. We already have 66 of these. Ten more are planned for next year with a capacity for participation by 590,000 explorer pioneers. However, the operations carried out by the explorer pioneers organization currently reaches a total of more than 1 million pioneers. This activity, which actually started a few years ago, has expanded and enlarged. We need more explorer pioneer centers.

We also have 23 pioneer camps to be used during vacations or for educational-recreation activities throughout the school term. They have a capacity for 457,000 pioneers throughout the year. They can spend 15 days there during recreational training and 1 week during vacation breaks.

One hundred and seven sections of cultivated land [campinas] for pioneers have also been created with the cooperation of peasant organizations. There are a total of 276 institutions of this kind that have been created in a relatively short period of time. We were reminded a moment ago that next year the 10th anniversary of the city of the pioneers, the city of Jose Marti, will be marked. Progress has been made in providing the pioneers organization with the kinds of institutions so needed in every sense, that complement schooling so much , and that help so much to shape our youth.

We must continue to work in that direction. We think the appeals we have made on other occasions have been among the factors contributing to the development of these institutions.

It must be stressed that we currently have 125,000 pioneer guides. It is only just to express recognition and congratulations for the unselfish work of those pioneer guides, who use their free time, their rest time, and school vacation periods, etc., to work with the pioneers. Approximately 75 percent of them are teachers.

I think the institution, the organization of the pioneers, has gained a lot with the extension of the age group from sixth to ninth grade. This can be seen in some cultural activities. When children would distinguish themselves in these activities they would pass to a higher level, and the organization would lose them. By extending it 3 years, all the accumulated experience is reflected in all the activities. The FEEM [Federation of Mid-Level School Students] has the privilege of being heir to all the achieved advances in culture, sports, and other activities.

It is true that these youngsters grow at a supersonic speed. Today we can see the physical change in Cuban children due to physical education, health, hygiene, and nourishment. It can be observed. There is a noticeable difference in the early years in all of them. All the provinces have been represented here today. I was saying that some grow at supersonic speeds. I saw some who expressed greetings in the national assembly a year ago who have now grown by about 30 percent. That is the case of Isis, who recited here this afternoon. Not very long ago we saw her in the national assembly, and she has grown a lot. The same is true of other companeritos, some of whom we know and who are really quite distinguished in their activities.

It is satisfying for everyone to see the real progress we have achieved in the years of revolution. I was thinking about what the revolution has done for children, not only in these institutions about which we have spoken, these pioneer institutions.

We must also think about the gigantic educational effort the revolution has made in these 25 years, the essential beneficiaries of which have been the children and youths of our country.

Our little pioneers, our secondary and preuniversity students, and to a great extent, practically all the regular day students of our universities, did not experience the prerevolutionary past. They were all born under the revolution. Hearing words about the revolution, they know about the past because of what school, their parents, and their grandparents tell them or from what they read in books. But they did not experience the past. That terrible past is still a reality in practically all Latin American and Caribbean countries. It is a reality in a large part of the world as a result of colonialism, neocolonialism, and capitalism. When you want a definition of capitalism, ask what capitalism does with human beings. What does it do with the children? What does it do with the sick? What happens to women in capitalism? What happens to the workers and peasants? It is an unquestionable reality expressed in the statistical data and the truly dreadful living conditions that affect to a lesser or greater degree the brother peoples of this hemisphere and a large part of the countries of the Third World. It is not only the lack of wealth. It is not only the poverty, but the unequal distribution of wealth. One does not have to be rich. We are not rich. One does not have to be a developed or superdeveloped country to be able to solve many of man's problems. We have solved the vast majority of those problems, the problems of education, unemployment, racial discrimination, and not only social inequality but also the inequality of women. We have eradicated all those scourges, vices, drugs, prostitution, gambling, and the exploitation of our workers and peasants without being a rich country. This shows that human society today has possibilities, even without being wealthy, for solving a great part of these problems.

Think of what was done for children in the educational effort. We remember, as has happened in other places, the high degree of illiteracy. Statistics speak of 23 percent; I am convinced that it was much higher. It is not known who was labeled illiterate in the 1953 census. They had possibly learned how to sign their names and were excluded from the lists of illiterates. Perhaps only those who could sign only with their fingerprints were described as illiterates. Absolute illiteracy was 23 percent which would be more than 1 million persons 10 years of age and above, and the rest were semi-illiterate. This can be said of an individual who passed from first to second grade and third grade. With the accumulation of knowledge that has been developed, what does a man with a second or third grade education know?

Hundreds of thousands of children in this situation lacked schools and teachers, despite the fact that the population was smaller than it is now. Between the ages of 6 and 16, approximately 50 percent of the children attended schools. When the revolution began, the first thing done was to create 10,000 classrooms for 10,000 jobless teachers. Ten thousand classrooms were created because the need for teachers and classrooms was great. This was the first thing the revolution did.

We carried out literacy campaigns, another colossal effort. Then institutions were created for adult education, for laborer-peasant education, etc. When we set out to guarantee that there would not be children without schools and teachers, we found that we did not have enough teachers. It was necessary to improvise teachers, to bring in students, workers with some level of education, give them training in education, and put them to work teaching. In those times, the number of elementary school students increased greatly, but the number of high school and preuniversity students was still small, that is the number of students at the mid-level.

There were no masses of children and adolescents with the sufficient preparation to enter these schools. We can make a comparison. Before the revolution, 85 percent of the students enrolled were in elementary schools, from grades one through six. That is, not only were half of the children and adolescents between 6 and 16 not attending school, lacking schools, but among those who attended schools 85 percent were in elementary schools, and some 15 percent were in junior high and high school. At this time, with 1,390,000 elementary students, only 49 percent of the enrollment in schools is of elementary students, and 51 percent of the total enrollment is in high school or university. This means approximately 44 percent more in the high school level, and 7 percent in the university enrollment. A tremendous jump in the quality of education has taken place. We now have a large number of students in the middle levels and in the higher levels.

According to statistics, we have between ages 6 and 12, 97.3 percent enrolled in schools. Some 2.7 percent are still missing and we ask ourselves the reasons. Why is it that only 97.3 percent appear enrolled, with all the efforts that we are making, with the efforts made by the mass organizations [words indistinct] if the statistics are not mistaken because there were some statistics around that said that the United States has 100 percent enrollment. One hundred percent? With the number of poor neighborhoods, outcast neighborhoods in the United States? With the social problems, with the number of abandoned children in that country? It seems a little strange.

I think that data claiming 100 percent in the 6 to 12 age-group level has to be proven and studied in-depth when we know the tremendous social problems that exist in that country, with the minorities, the black population, the millions of Mexicans, Chicanos, many times persecuted and exploited. I ask myself if this data is included in official U.S. statistics. We have made a tremendous effort. We have no indigent neighborhoods, no outcast neighborhoods, no discrimination, and even in the remotest corner of the mountains there is a classroom, a teacher. Even in areas where the people are isolated there is sometimes a teacher with only six or seven students. I know of three, and I have heard of a teacher paid by the state who teaches her own children: a school formed by a family, and the mother has become a teacher, a teacher paid by the state. The state has in no way prevented placement of a teacher with only five, six, or seven students. That is why I have this question. If we include those who cannot go to school because of sickness or any other reason, but it is data that has to be studied in-depth and compared, so that no one will try to deceive us with statistics. I am no longer speaking of the rest of the (?hemisphere).

Manipulated figures? We never manipulate figures here. On the contrary, we are very strict with data. We have 97.3 percent enrollment, and between the ages of 3 and 16 we currently have more than 84 percent. I am not sure if it is 84.4 percent, approximately, in the 13-16 age group.

Other institutions have been created for problems that received no attention before the revolution in our country, none whatsoever, such as the need for institutions for children with mental, physical, or other handicaps. Today our country has an enrollment of 40,000 children in those schools, called special schools, which are so important and which resolve such human problems. It is not easy for a blind child to endure the vision, hearing, or other problems, and there should be a truly human, solidary, just school to take care of those children. We have a good number of such schools with an enrollment of 40,000 children and almost 10,000 teachers; almost 10,000 teachers working in these schools. In other words, there is approximately one teacher per four students. The state has not spared resources of any kind.

Throughout these years we have been training the professors for these schools, which in my opinion have extraordinary social and human importance. These institutions did not exist before the revolution.

Professional and technical teaching was virtually nonexistent; there were only a few schools. Today we have more than 600 schools. I believe there are 612 professional and technical training schools; 600 and some with an enrollment which I think is 312,000 children. I think there are 602 schools with 312,000 students of professional and technical training. These did not exist before. We have approximately 170,000 to 180,000 preuniversity students. Fernandez should know with more exactness. Approximately 170,000 preuniversity students.

Basic secondary schools have been created in the countryside, preuniversity schools in the countryside, vocational schools. In the future they will take a qualitative leap to become preuniversity vocational schools, which today are for secondary and preuniversity students, with a capacity for 24,000 students. This will allow us to place more emphasis on preparing those youths who excel in their studies and are called upon to join in teaching higher education. Schools were created for physical education professors, for professors of health technology. Before the revolution 100,000 [corrects himself]...100 nurses graduated each year. We currently have 28,000 people studying nursing and health technology. We created teaching schools, education schools, art vocational schools. We saw one of the children from the Matanzas group, which has a dance school, working and acting here. We do not have these institutions in all the provinces yet, but we will.

We created the Camilo Cienfuegos Vocational Schools for all those who are inclined toward the military, where future cadres of our Armed Forces are studying

We recently created the first preuniversity institute of exact sciences, whose students are the best in mathematics, physics, and chemistry. I believe that enrollment in this school increased from 300 to 600 last year. Next year one more will be created in central part [of the island] and a third one in the Province of Oriente. The university faculties have been expanded from three centers with an enrollment of 15,000 students, which I might add were very few in the technical and scientific fields before the revolution, to 222,000 students now. Instead of 3 we have 43,000 university centers and 16,000 professors at this level; from 15,000 to 16,000, 1,000 of whom already have a scientific title.

We have university faculties in all provinces of the country, including the special municipality of the Isle of Youth: enormous, extraordinary activities for all the children, all the adolescents and youths of the country. We recently created centers for youths who graduate from military service who had not previously had the opportunity to enroll in higher education to prepare to enter the university. We have several of these schools showing very good results. Next term we will have 9 schools, with a capacity for 6,000 [corrects himself]...600 students, converted into this type of school in the countryside, and more than 5,000 students who leave military service, will have a new opportunity to enroll in higher education. And how magnificent it is that these youths, who have great discipline, great political training, a great patriotic awareness, join our universities in increasing numbers. From a few schools with 20 some fields of study, at the university, we now have 98 career fields.

Scholarships were created for students, the ones for university students first. At the present time, of 86,000 university students, 35,000 are scholarship students.

In total, between scholarship students who board and those who receive room and board, there are more than 1 million who receive services and food for free. There are approximately 600,000 students who receive room and board whose expenses are paid by the state.

In only the past 13 years we have invested approximately 2 billion pesos in the construction of schools and laboratories. During that same period we published 270 million textbooks. Not only normal schools [escuelas de maestros] were created in practically all provinces during this period, but also teachers schools [escuelas pedagogicas] at the university level in all provinces. We were able to solve the situation of approximately 14 or 15 years ago when 70 percent of teachers did not have degrees. Today 100 percent of the teachers have degrees. We now have a reserve of teachers, and 3,600 high school and elementary school teachers are helping in more than 20 countries.

We created systems to promote the development of teachers. We even created a university degree in primary school teaching so that in the near future all our primary schools will have teachers with these degrees. In other words, we will have teachers who are university graduates, with a higher degree and the experience they have been accumulating all these years. Approximately 280,000 students have graduated from normal and teachers' schools at the university level. That doesn't mean that this is the total number of teachers we have. The teacher and professor is a very appreciated technician who is constantly offered other tasks in mass and party organizations. This isn't bad: we are happy to see that teachers are so highly regarded in our society, in activities of the peoples' government, in administrative activities, and so forth.

We currently have 285,000 professors and teachers. This is a truly impressive figure. We don't know how many we had when the revolution triumphed. We have 258,000 professors and teachers at various levels. Approximately 100,000 of them are studying to improve themselves. There is a total of approximately 150,000 individuals, including students of normal schools and professors and teachers, who are improving themselves. All of this results in increasingly greater efficiency in the educational system and a better quality of education.

About 13 or 14 years ago there was a large number of children whose ages did not correspond to their school level. In 1970 this figure represented approximately 36 percent. Today, the percentage of children behind their grade level is 11 percent. There are some students who are ahead of their level.

The extension of the double session [morning and afternoon] is an important problem that we must solve in the next few years. There are provinces such as the City of Havana Province which already have more than 90 percent of their students in the double school session. Matanzas also has a high percentage, and the Isle of Youth has a 100 percent figure, a true 100 percent figure. There isn't a single student there who isn't under the double session system.

Efforts and investments are being made to reach the 100 percent figure for the double session system in both primary and secondary schools, at least in the cities. The double session problem is more difficult to solve in areas in the mountains where the people are very isolated.

All these efforts have been translated into results and indicators which are truly impressive. For example, apart from the 1.5 million adults who completed the sixth grade, 3,250,000 students graduated from sixth grade. Approximately 1,275,000 graduated from basic secondary school.

More than 1 million completed the preuniversity level, and 171,000 completed the university. Of these, 15,000 graduated as agronomists, agricultural engineers, and other specialties, that is 15,000 engineers in the various agricultural specialties. A total of 22,000 graduated in medical sciences. Of these, 18,500 graduated as medical doctors and the rest as stomatologists. Some 25 500 graduated in high-level technological fields and more than 60,000 in high-level pedagogical carreers out of the 289.000 [figure as heard] who graduated. These are truly impressive figures.

They will of course continue to grow, above all if we bear in mind the number of preuniversity and university students we have.

Approximately 100,000 workers are university students. A large number of them are teachers who worked for more years to perfect the education system and are constantly working. In other words, we are continuing to improve the quality of education.

The figure I mentioned of graduates in just 25 years is triple those we had before the revolution in almost 70 years, from the alleged independence to 1959. We have every possibility because we now have qualified personnel and research centers to improve limitlessly the quality of our education. This is part of what the revolution has done for our children and adolescents who, fortunately, did not experience the past. Not only that, but the conditions of social justice, equality, and dignity with which these children grow today. [sentence as heard] This can be perceived in contacts with them, in discussion groups held here -- their personality, preparation, and maturity. This is the reflection of a social environment that is not yet perfect, which we will see improving, but which is radically [different] from the social environment in which children and young people grew and were educated in the past. What the revolution has done is to guarantee to the children and young people all the opportunities for studying and working in accordance with their talent, will, and capacity; to guarantee them not only a preparation but a decent job; to guarantee them the unlimited possibilities to develop individual abilities. What society can offer this except a socialist society? The revolution has created these conditions for society in general, but especially for the children and young people.

Not only that, but the conditions of health and security under which they grow, because having reduced the infant mortality, preschool-age mortality, and teenage mortality rates to levels that are among the first, or are the first, among all Third World countries means that the lives of tens and tens of thousands of children have been saved. [sentence as heard]

The mortality rate has been reduced to 16.8 percent and will be further reduced, even though there is less margin now than when it was up to 60 or 70 [presumably percent] or one does not even know how much. The statistics prior to the revolution are not trustworthy either. Many children were born but no one registered them; they were not registered anywhere. When there were epidemics, especially in the rural areas, thousands of children died; but nobody knows for sure how many. It is said that it was 60 [presumably percent], but who believes in those statistics? The revolution has managed to lower this rate to less than 17 percent, as well as the rates of preschool-age and school-age mortality. The institutions created, the specialists trained all these years, the specialized pediatric hospitals, the intensive therapy room that exists in every pediatric hospital in this country, the efforts that continue to be made in this direction, the possibilities of obtaining electricity, running water, and sewer systems, and the hygienic conditions that have been gradually created for the people also contribute to the development and health of children.

A big effort has also been made in the area of physical education and sports. A total of 17,800 mid-level physical education teachers have graduated during these years, as well as 2,300 higher-level ones. This category of teacher practically did not exist in the past. We now have 6,000 sports facilities of various kinds and new ones are being built.

Thousands of arts instructors have been trained, and from the early years of the revolution this has been manifested in the tens of thousands of amateur groups among the children, teenagers, and mid-level and university students. Advance has been made not only in the field of teaching, of technical and professional training, and of general education, great advances have also been made in the areas of culture and sports. Expenses have not been curtailed, and this is reflected in the educational budget, which exceeds 1.6 billion pesos a year, as compared to 79 million pesos prior to the revolution, a large part of which, naturally, was stolen. All these figures reflect a lot more, many more times, than what was available at the time of the triumph of the revolution in a past which, I repeat, these children and these teenagers fortunately neither experienced nor will experience. [applause]

And they express it in their songs, poetry, and discussion groups. This is what gives content to the patriotic and revolutionary feelings of our people, children, adolescents, and youths, or of those who knew this past and who are conscious of what it meant to us and now means to so many people, to the world. They know that a country that has known dignity, sovereignty, and freedom, that a country which has achieved these conquests can never again be submitted to the imperialist, capitalist yoke, to the exploitation of man by man.

These things are in the conscience, in the heart of everyone, every Cuban -- this must be said -- every youth, every adolescent, every child. We must also develop defense groups, and they must learn to handle weapons -- sad need, sad duty that is imposed by imperialism.

However, the things I mentioned -- to name just a few -- are the things that give sense, meaning, content to our political positions, to our revolutionary positions, to our patriotic positions, and to our internationalist positions. Because this people, who emerged from that past during which conditions for man to feel respected or to respect himself did not even exist, during which patriotism was almost forgotten, are the same people whose children, whose daughters and sons, are expressing by the thousands, by tens of thousands, by hundreds of thousands, and even by the millions, without hesitation, 25 years later, their readiness to fulfill any internationalist mission, and they express this not only in words but in deeds, as history has demonstrated during these past years. [applause]

We are not rich, I repeat. We are not yet a country which can call itself economically or industrially developed according to the indicators required to be called an industrialized country, but we have developed greatly in the social, political, and cultural fields. We are ahead of the developed capitalist countries in the social field. [applause] We are not so in the industrial field yet, but we will be. We have shown what can be done without much wealth.

We are conscious of the fact that we have created a new world, and these children, these pioneers, are the best example of this new world. We know and see that we are still a long way from being able to speak of perfection. No matter how great the work of the revolution may be, we have no right whatsoever to feel, nor do we feel satisfied with what we have done.

Eternal nonconformity must be one of our banners of struggle, because when we attain something, we know how much more can be attained. [applause]

And if things have been done well, it is a known fact that they can still be done much better. And if they have been done badly, they must be rectified, perfected, and done well, or better. However, we are very much aware of the fact that we are immersed in the task of creating a new world; that many more things can be done better. We have this conviction, this hope, and when we speak of more and better things we are thinking above all of what these children, these adolescents, these youths will do. It will be their duty.

They will begin with many more advantages than we had; with much more culture, education, scientific knowledge, and technical knowhow; with many more organizations, institutions and organizations that did not even exist in the past, when we began creating our party, our mass organizations, and institutions of all types -- worker, peasant, womens, student, pioneers, and neighborhood institutions. The social institutions encompass various sectors of the population.

They will begin with all the schools we did not have then. They are graduates of elementary schools, secondary schools, and junior colleges [ensenanza media superior] as well as hundreds of thousands of university graduates; thousands and tens of thousands of technicians and scientists who work in the research centers and institutions created by the revolution.

They will begin with all the culture they reflect, with the full conscientiousness they have today, which our people did not have in the past; with their optimism, patriotism, joy, conscience, optimism [Castro repeats himself], and youthfulness. They will be able to go far, very far. They have thanked us for the work done by the revolution, and we also give them thousands of thanks for the profound hope they instill in us. Fatherland or death! We will win! [applause]

REAGAN CALLS FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY SUPPORT

FL171226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reiterated his arrogant statements against socialist countries, including Nicaragua. He called for the support of counterrevolutionary groups in that nation and in Afghanistan. Reagan gave a markedly anticommunist, anti-Soviet speech during the opening in Washington of a so-called Captive Nations Week. Before an audience made up largely of immigrants, the President accused the socialist nations of having risen up against God. Reagan reiterated that supposed communist totalitarianism represents the greatest challenge. He said he was for peace in the world at the same time he openly admitted that the CIA is participating in the destabilization of several nations.

VENCEREMOS CITED ON U.S. PLANS IN EL SALVADOR

FL171204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Fearing the defeat of the Salvadoran Army, the Reagan administration is making new contingency plans in that Central American country, which include the bombing of rebel-controlled areas.

This was reported by Radio Venceremos, which noted recent statements about the White House ordering the Pentagon to prepare such plans. The station cited a WASHINGTON POST editorial, which said these plans had been known only to the CIA and the State Department. Radio Venceremos pointed out that such plans result from the Salvadoran Army's deterioration and weakness in the face of the FMLN's capability. The report coincided with the arrival in San Salvador of General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who met with Salvadoran Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova. Vessey also met with the chief of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

Further Report

PA180244 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, met with Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova in San Salvador. Gen Vessey arrived in El Salvador, accompanied by General Paul Gorman, Southern Command chief headquartered in the Panama Canal and chief of the U.S. military advisers, who joined him in Honduras.

The FMLN radio station, Radio Venceremos, reported that the United States is planning new aggressions, which consists among other things of bombing rebel-controlled zones, against the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. Radio Venceremos also reported that U.S. newspapers and international news agencies recently disclosed that the White House ordered the Pentagon to prepare new military plans in case of another guerrilla offensive.

NICARAGUA'S HERRERA ON U.S. AGGRESSION

FL170320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Commander Leticia Herrera has said in Mexico City that the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution accentuates the fight against U.S. aggression. Herrera, vice president of Nicaragua's Council of State, was the principal speaker at themain event held in Mexico City for the anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. Representatives from the governing party, PRI, and from all Mexican democratic political organizations attended the event.

U.S., NICARAGUA HOLD SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

FL171244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives have held a second round of talks in the U.S. City of Atlanta. A spokesman for the Managua government said that Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and U.S. special envoy Harry Shlaudeman had met in Atlanta.

The spokesman did not specify what subjects were discussed. According to the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, Tinoco and Schlaudeman were going to deal with questions of procedure, as they did last month in the Mexican resort of Manzanillo.

NICARAGUA'S FSLN TO ANNOUNCE CANDIDATES

PA172208 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Report from Managua special correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez]

[Excerpt] An important event will take place this afternoon at the adjournment of the Sandinist assembly: The FSLN national leadership will announce its candidates for the 4 November elections and will also present its government platform. According to information collected here, reliable sources affirm that the Sandinist candidates will be Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Dr Sergio Ramirez, who are considered sure winners in the November elections. Having forced the people of Nicaragua to live in wartime conditions, the enemies of the Sandinist revolution, who have been encouraged and largely financed in their criminal activities inside and outside Nicaragua by the United States, find themselves depressed by the solid, popular support for the FSLN, despite the 5 years of aggressions and blockades which have made the FSLN's task as head of the government most difficult.

PRELA ON NICARAGUAN EVENTS, PRIESTS ISSUE

FL170310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 84

[By Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent]

[Text] Managua -- The preparations for commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, the debates surrounding Council of State's reforms to the electoral law, and the massive mobilization of youth into the patriotic military service were the important issues confronting Nicaraguans last week.

Along with this was the expulsion of 10 foreign priests, whose residence permits were suspended for being involved in political activities against the revolutionary government. The revolutionary government also designated, on Friday, father Fernando Cardenal as Education Minister, the third priest in Nicaragua's cabinet, but a unique case in the world.

On its fifth anniversary, the Sandinist revolution firmly maintains its basic principles and is taking steps toward new advances in the reconstruction of the country, while at the same time it is strengthening its defense, confronted by the Reagan administration's increased aggressions.

Meanwhile in Managua, Minister of Interior Tomas Borge reported that a group of foreign priests, recently expelled from Nicaragua, acted as the counterrevolution's ideological leaders.

At a ceremony held to present land to peasants, Commander Tomas Borge recalled that there was a long list of priests and nuns who had been expelled by the Catholic hierarchy, for the sole reason of identifying themselves with the poor of Nicaragua.

Meanwhile in Vatican City, Jesuit Father Superior [word indistinct] Peter (Hans Kolvenbach) informed Fernando Cardenal that he would have to leave the Jesuit priesthood if he accepted the post as Nicaragua's education minister. Fernando Cardenal, brother of poet and Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, was named Minister of Education late last week.

USSR, KAMPUCHEAN, BULGARIAN GUESTS ARRIVE IN MANAGUA

FL170210 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Temirbek Koshoyev reiterated today the Soviet Union's condemnation of U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua. Koshoyev heads the USSR's official delegation to the celebrations being held on the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution. He said that his country resolutely condemns U.S. hegemonistic policies that try to hurt the Nicaraguan revolution. Also arriving in Managua were Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and Khang Sarin Kampuchea's Interior Minister. The celebration's organizing committee reported that representatives from 35 countries' governments and political parties would arrive today.

POLISH DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL171357 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration in Cuba of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic, Division General Antoni Jasinski, deputy minister of National Defense and president of the Polish Cuban Friendship Society, has arrived in Cuba. He was welcomed at the Jose Marti International Airport by Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the FAR and president of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association.

ANGOLAN WOMEN LEADERS ARRIVE, MEET WITH ESPIN

FL172329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, [FMC], met today with Ruth (Mbebetz), member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA-PT] Central Committee and secretary general of the Angolan Women's Organization. At the FMC's national headquarters in Havana, a fraternal meeting was held between the two women leaders. Vilma expressed her satisfaction with the visit of the Angolan leader and her companions Lucia (Paines), Maria (Campes), and Irene (Nete), all secretaries in the Angolan Women's Organization. The Angolan delegation was invited to Cuba by Vilma Espin, and has already visited the FMC's grassroots organizations in Matanzas Province. Tomorrow a meeting will be held with Cuban women who were in Angola on internationalist missions. A meeting between Angola's Ambassador to Cuba Mwaete Joao Baptista and FMC leaders will also be held.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN QUITO FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

FL172005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, president of Cuba's Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP], is heading the Cuban delegation which will attend a conference on peace, democracy, and human rights in Quito. Aguirre arrived yesterday in Quito from Guayaquil, and attended, along with delegations from some 20 different countries, the conference's opening ceremony which was presided over by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez.

Among the prominent figures who are attending the conference are Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, Cesar (Belvira), executive secretary of the Latin American Association on Human Rights, and Rogelio Inan from Panama.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH CONGO FETED

FL171935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the People's Republic of the Congo was celebrated in the workers' social club in Caimito, Havana Province. Felipe Surarez, chief of the Africa Department of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, ICAP, said that the Cuban people are acquainted with the revolutionary work of the People's Republic of the Congo because there have been 20 years of diplomatic relations between the two states. In his remarks, Robert Issombo, ambassador of the brother country to Cuba, said: We are living today one of the moments of greatest Congolese-Cuban cooperation, and this has not come about by chance. Today, even more than yesterday, it continues to be zealously maintained and safeguarded. He added that the relations between his country and Cuba are very good, for which reason we feel happy and proud.

ENVOY TO SIERRA LEONE MEETS PRESIDENT STEVENS

FL171728 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens, during a meeting with Cuba's ambassador to that nation, Alfonso Herrera, praised Cuba's aid to African nations that are struggling for independence. Herrera, who is ending his tour of duty in this small west African country, paid a farewill call on Stevens. Stevens said the imperialist powers would take advantage of the developing countries if it were not for the fact that they would meet resistence from the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the other socialist states. He also said he favored the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

ITALY'S COMMUNIST LEADER MEETS CUBAN AMBASSADOR

FL172246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Alessandro Natta has met with Cuba's Ambassador to Italy Roberto Mulet del Valle. Natta asked the ambassador to extend his greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Natta thanked Del Valle for the message of greetings Fidel had sent on Natta's recent election as the PCI's secretary general. During the meeting, held on Mulet del Valle's forthcoming departure on ending his anbassadorship to Italy, Natta emphasized that after the advances made at the European Parliament elections, the PCI is in a better position to exert influence in Italy. He added that the PCI will play a major role in the struggle for peace and the lessening of tensions.

GUILLERMO GARCIA FRIAS SPEAKS AT GRADUATION

FL171321 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Politburo member Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias spoke at the graduation ceremony of the Higher Technical Institute of Cienfuegos Province at which 124 electrical, thermal, and automative engineers, industrial economists, and accountants graduated. During his speech, Guillermo Garcia said: We urge you to add to the knowledge you have acquired here while you work with laborers and technicians in production and services.

BARBADOS

TULL DISCUSSES ENVOYS TO TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA

FL161243 Bridgetown CANA in English 1713 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 15, CANA -- Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, whose relations were strained because of differences over the U.S.-led Grenada invasion, are likely to exchange high commissioners shortly, Foreign Minister Louis Tull said today.

Prime Minister Tom Adams requested Port-of-Spain to recall its last resident envoy here, Basil Pitt, after Pitt rejected Adams' claim that the ambassador had been informed that there was going to be an intervention in Grenada. Trinidad subsequently asked Barbados to defer sending its first resident high commissioner to Port-of-Spain.

In an interview on state-owned CBC radio, Tull said he discussed the exchange of high commissioners during the recent Caricom heads of government summit in the Bahamas with his Trinidadian counterpart, Basil Ince, and another senior Trinidad Government official. As a result, "I have every confidence that before very long there will be an exchange of high commissioners between our two countries," he said.

Tull announced that Barbados had opened its first high commission in Grenada which is run by a first secretary-counsellor.

Commenting on the recent posting of a Barbados ambassador to Venezuela after more than five years, Tull said: "I think it is time for new cooperation between Venezuela and Barbados and Venezuela and the Caribbean and on a wider level between Latin America and the Caribbean."

"Therefore, it is important at this stage that we have representation at the highest level so that we can maximise for our own use whatever collaboration there will be between Venezuela and the Caribbean and Barbados."

Ambassador John Connell was due to fly to Caracas over the weekend to take up duties.

EC Ambassador Appointed

FL171838 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 17, CANA -- Career Barbadian diplomat Raul Harris, whose posting to Trinidad and Tobago never took place because of a diplomatic row between the two states, leaves here later this month for Brussels where he will serve as ambassador to the European Community, officials said.

Harris was appointed high commissioner to Port-of-Spain late last year but a disagreement related to the invasion of Grenada prevented him from taking up his assignment. The Trinidad Government asked Harris to stay at home after Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams insisted on the recall of Port-of-Spain Envoy to Bridgetown Basil Pitt.

Barbados Foreign Minister Louis Tull said on radio this week that he hoped the two countries would soon exchange high commissioners.

Harris replaces Oliver Jackman who is returning home.

JAMAICA

PARIS CLUB AGREES TO RESCHEDULE DEBT PAYMENTS

FL172020 Bridgetown CANA in English 1954 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 17, CANA-REUTER -- The Paris Club of ten Western creditor nations have agreed to reschedule Jamaica's debt arrears for 1983 and repayments falling due between January 1984 and March 1985, a senior Jamaican delegation source said today. The accord covers payments totalling 135 million dollars.

Repayments due up to next March have been rescheduled over nine years, including a four-year grace period when repayments of loan principal are excused. Arrears for 1983 have been rescheduled over seven years with one year's grace, he said.

The French Finance Ministry, which chaired the meeting, said the creditors had welcomed a standby arrangement agreed by Jamaica last month with the International Monetary Fund. It said a debt rescheduling accord was necessary to ensure the success of the government's economic reform programme.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said the reforms are needed to compensate for the loss of foreign exchange reserves resulting from a fall in bauxite production, formerly the country's main export.

The Paris Club comprises major west European nations with Japan, the U.S., and Canada.

GOVERNMENT SETS 15-PERCENT WAGE INCREASE CEILING

FL171255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, CANA -- Jamaican trade unions reportedly gave a lukewarm response to a government call for their wage demands to be kept within a 15-percent ceiling this fiscal year. The 15-percent limit is what the government, in a letter of intent, has told the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the economy could sustain in 1984/85, and is in line with the average for pay awards for 1983.

No formal wage guidelines are set in the agreement signed by the government and the IMF last month, but last Saturday Prime Minister Edward Seaga called in labour leaders, and according to his office, told them "it was broadly conceived" that a 15-percent spread should be their goal, "depending on the viability of the companies or agencies of government involved."

"I can say that none of us accepted this or gave any commitment that we were bound by this," one union official said today. "It was the first time that the unions were being called in to be told of the government's policies or the IMF programme, and on that point we only listened to what they had to say," the official said.

While the government considered an average 15-percent wage settlement sustainable, Seaga told the unions that in so far as nonviable state enterprises and statutory bodies were concerned, they should keep their demands to 10 percent or 15 dollars (one JCA dollar; 24 cents U.S.) a week, whichever was less. For others and the private sector, the national average of 15 percent was applicable.

Trade unions here are under pressure to seek hefty wage increases for their members in the wake of a sharp deterioration in living standards following the more than 60 percent devaluation of the local currency since last November on top of an inflation rate last year of over 14 percent.

But this is precisely what Seaga told the labour leaders should not happen. Jamaica had devalued to improve its export competitivity, and high wage demands would wipe out the gains made. "We do not have a choice," Seaga told the labour leaders. "It is not an IMF problem. It is not a (ruling) Jamaica Labour Party problem; it is not a People's National Party problem. It is a national problem."

The other major area of the government-union talks was the plan, under the IMF agreement, to eliminate over 6,000 public sector jobs this fiscal year to save 41 million dollars (one Jca dollar; 25 cents U.S.) in salaries. Of these, over 4,300 people will be laid off, another 1,500 posts abolished when employees retire or resign, and over 300 others will be lost through the elimination of vacancies from the books. Union officials said the government had agreed to consultations with them before layoffs in any area to ensure that cuts were not arbitrary and to determine when posts being eliminated were necessary to the department.

MAJOR POWER PLANT WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

FL142000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 14, CANA -- A strike by workers at one of Jamaica's major electricity plants, which has led to power cuts, entered its second day today. Some workers at the Old Harbour plant, west of Kingston, walked off the job protesting the delay in the Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS) reaching agreement on a new wage contract with their representatives, the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) and the National Workers Union (NWU). Labour Minister J.A.G. Smith, who has called for a return to work, said the action was a breach of faith by the workers as he had had talks with their representatives on Thursday, with the negotiations scheduled to continue Wednesday [as received].

The JPS last night said striking workers yesterday stopped other shift workers from entering the plant and those who had been inside and working on the generators had, after completing two consecutive shifts, said they could not continue. The JPS said engineers and supervisors, represented by another union, said they would not cross picket lines.

Senior managers had decided to take over operations but, because they were shorthanded, one of the large units at the plant had to be shut down and power supplies reduced.

Officials said that because of lower weekend demand for electricity, the situation would not be grave unless there were breakdowns with other units at Old Harbour or at the other major plant at Hunts Bay here.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

DEBTS OWED BY CARICOM MEMBERS SPECIFIED

FL132254 Bridgetown CANA in English 2135 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 13, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries owe Trinidad and Tobago 224.2 million U.S. dollars, a top government official said today. Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Senator Anthony Jacelon, told Parliament Jamaica heads the list of 10 debtor countries with 98.3 million dollars, followed closely by Guyana with 93.2 million dollars.

Jamaica's indebtedness comprised promissory notes valued 40.7 million dollars, fixed deposits valued at 55 million dollars, and 2.6 million dollars under what was termed "the arbitration award." Guyana's debt was listed as comprising 20 million dollars under "balance of payment" and 73.26 million dollars under this state's concessional Caricom oil facility.

Other debtor countries listed by Jacelon were Barbados: 14.6 million dollars; St Kitts-Nevis: 3.1 million dollars; Belize: 1.5 million dollars; St Vincent and the Grenadines: 2.2 million dollars; St Lucia: 3.5 million dollars; Dominica: 2.2 million dollars; Grenada: 0.7 million dollars; and Antigua: 4.7 million dollars. Barbados' indebtedness involved 5 million dollars under balance of payment, 2.5 million for "special deposit," 1.69 under the Caricom oil facility, and 5.5 million dollars in development bonds. St Kitts-Nevis' arrears comprised 1.5 million dollars in development loans, 9.19 million in treasury bills, and 1.5 million in development bonds.

The debt chalked up by Belize consists of 0.5 million dollars in debentures and 1 million dollars in development loans while St Vincent's indebtedness involved 1.9 million in development loans, 0.2 million in treasury bills and under 0.1 million in development bonds. Jacelon's figures showed St Lucia's debt to the twin-island state consisting of 3.5 million dollars in treasury bills and 0.2 million in development bonds. Dominica owed 1.9 million dollars under the Caricom oil facility and 0.3 million dollars under treasury bills, the minister said. The smallest debtor, Grenada, owed 0.6 million dollars under treasury bills and 0.1 in development bonds, while Antigua's total of 4.7 million dollars was in the form of development loans.

Jacelon's figures represented Caricom partner states' indebtedness to Trinidad and Tobago as of June 22, 1984.

The ministers' statement in the House today was in response to a question by opposition parliamentarian Trevor Sudama who wanted to know the amount owed by Guyana.

PRIME MINISTER RESUMES VISIT TO TOBAGO

FL141907 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 14, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers has resumed his pre-election "working visit" to the sister isle, Tobago, after interrupting it to attend the July 4-7 heads of government summit in the Bahamas, official sources said. Chambers has referred to his visit as "residence" in the island where his ruling People's National Movement (PNM) was unsuccessful in the last Tobago House of Assembly elections in 1980. The PNM also lost the two Tobago parliamentary seats in the Central government general elections of 1976 and 1981.

Tobago Assembly Chairman A.N.R. Robinson has described Chambers' visit to the island, which was without notification to the Assembly chairman, as an act of "provocation" in a year when Assembly elections are due. Robinson, whose Democratic Action Congress (DAC) controls the Assembly and the island's two parliamentary seats in the central Parliament, has been angered by the prime minister not making contact with him on his visit.

Relations between the Assembly and the Port-of-Spain-based central government have been strained for several years now.

Chambers is expected to return to Trinidad next Thursday.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PDR LEADER DENOUNCES OPPOSITION'S POLITICAL SCHOOLS

FL171545 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jul 84 p 2

[By Miguel Cruz Tejada]

[Text] The press and propaganda secretary of the municipal committee of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PDR] has said that the Reformist and Social Christian Parties are training young people in political schools in preparation for their incorporation into "base commands and garrisons" [commandos y cuarteles de las bases].

Esmeraldo Gonzalez said that these schools were giving short courses to young people and that more than 300 persons from all over the country had participated in the last of these courses, given in a camp in Jarabacoa. The PDR leader said that "this training has an eminently conspiratorial goal and seeks to create a chaotic situation worse than the April riots to drown the humble class in blood and destroy property." Gonzalez said that the Reformist Party is busy organizing the so-called "military commands, which constitutes a variation in the opposition policy of its top leader Dr Joaquin Balaguer. These actions are being taken with the goal of creating disorder and destabilizing the present Government of the Dominican Republic, because the leaders and followers [of the Reformist Party] are desperate because of the impossibility of their returning to power," Esmeraldo Gonzalez said. The PDR leader said that it is beginning to look like the 1986 elections will be "dyed in the blood of the common people" and that paid agitators will rush into the street to create chaos and great disorder nationwide."

GUYANA

PNP PAPER ON CARIBBEAN FOOD DEPENDENCE

FL141920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 14, CANA -- The NEW NATION, weekly organ of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), has lamented the dependence by Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries on food imports, especially when there was a time when food from the region was shipped to the developed world.

"It is common knowledge that nearly every Caricom state is dependent on food imports. One Caricom state was recently in receipt of sardines and saltfish from a western country, when this should not have been," the paper said in an editorial comment. The NEW NATION pointed out that the countries in the region have the resources required by the developed world. "With a population of five million there is no reason for the Caribbean to import food, especially when one recognises that food production was the key factor during the period of slavery," it said.

Calling for countries in the region to take to the task of producing their own food, the paper said "already more than 26 of the world's capitals are food production units and Guyana intends to be no exception." Caricom's annual food import bill is officially estimated at about EC two billion dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) a year.

PANAMA

ARDITO VISITS JAPAN, SEEKS AID FOR 2D CANAL

For Japanese media coverage of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta's visit to Japan, including his meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his talk with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, see the Japan Section of the 18 June Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEFENSE FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON COLOMBIAN REBELS

PA171833 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Jul 84 pp 1A, 8A

[Defense Forces communique -- date not given]

[Text] As the result of information received from Colombian intelligence sources, we hereby make known the following: Last week 40 Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] guerrillas, who were fleeing from Colombian Army members, entered Panamanian territory through the Paya area, about 4 km from the Colombian border.

In view of this, the command of the Defense Forces of Panama has dispatched a combined unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba, chief of that military zone. This unit's mission is to locate and later evacuate FARC members from the area. Helicopters equipped with loudspeakers are being used, as well as leaflets informing the guerrillas that they are in Panamanian territory and that, therefore, they should lay down their arms and surrender peacefully to the Panamanian forces. In exchange, the guerrillas are promised humane treatment. This measure is being taken to prevent any regrettable confrontation.

"ALL FOR THE FATHERLAND" [published in uppercase]
[Signed] Lieutenant Colonel Julio Ow Young, G-2 of the Defense Forces Staff

URUGUAY

INTERSECTORIAL GROUP DENIES MOBILIZATION PLANS

PY172140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Members of the Intersectorial Group, which is made up of labor unions, political parties, and students as well as social and human rights organizations in Uruguay, has denied having organized a 48-hour general strike that allegedly would start on 26 July.

Intersectorial spokesmen have said that the scheduling of a strike has not even been considered, thus denying the contents of a communique that was issued last night by the National Directorate of Public Relations (DINARP) stating that it was planning a mobilization. The spokesmen said that the only thing that has been planned is a call for a demonstration, a march down the main avenue in Montevideo on 18 July, the anniversary of the first Uruguayan Constitution in 1830.

The DINARP communique said that the Intersectorial Group was planning a number of mobilizations, which included stoppages, marches, demonstrations, and the occupation of labor and student buildings to demand a total and unrestricted amnesty and the lifting of the intervention in centers of higher learning, among other things.

VENEZUELA

SQUADRON OF ITALIAN-MADE MILITARY PLANES ARRIVES

PA180303 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Jul 84 p A 1

[Text] Maracay, 10 Jul -- A squadron of Italian-made G-222 military transport planes has arrived at Libertador Air Force Station. The Air Force High Command, headed by General Carlos Pinaud Arcila, will attend the official reception ceremony tomorrow at 1400. The craft will be assigned to the 6th Transport Group to replace the squadron of U.S.-made C-123's, which will possibly be sold to a third country. The last time the Venezuelan Air Force acquired Italian planes was some 50 years ago. The Venezuelan Air Force also utilizes British, French, and American models.